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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,105—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th August	SALSETTE	6002	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10559
10th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10873
19th "	MARMORA	10559	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7609	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10559	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	.....	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"INTERMEDIALE PASSENGER STEAMER,

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The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

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ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	14th October
KORBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Glühuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3903	....	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE:

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
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Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 866 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,113 tons, on Monday, 8th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 13th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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5th August, 1910.

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BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
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BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	6,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,518	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BRIHO	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

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Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Manchester	8300	...	August 9
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	" 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

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OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

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In connection with

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Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

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Number of inventions patented.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chinkiang,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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J. BLACK,
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular.
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

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Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1910, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, for the year 1910-1911.

Forms of Contract, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or Public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHAMPABAI, widow of PURSHOTUM JETHA, deceased, late of Bombay, Sorathia Bania by caste, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

RUTTONJI JETHA, brother of the husband of the said deceased, RAMCHAND RUNCHORDAS, nephew of the said deceased, being the son of RUNCHORD JETHA, the predeceased brother of the husband of the said deceased, both of Bombay Sorathia Bania by caste, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the 1st year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
P. B. MAVABARI, The 1st day of August, 1910.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs being the 2nd Instalment of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the Acquisition of Sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City, repayable 1st May, 1949.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1910. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the 2nd instalment of 15 Lakhs of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the acquisition of sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas: it must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 10th October 1910 during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender into the Chief Accountant's Office.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal of the Loan on the 1st May 1949.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st October will be payable on the 1st November 1910, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 10th October 1910, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. B. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1910.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 8th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

NOTICE.

No. 5232.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WELSH COAL, at the following Ports, by contract, for 7 months, from 1st September, 1910, to 31st March, 1911, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P. M., sunrise, on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1910, after which hour no Tender will be received.

(Probable annual requirements.)

	Tons.
Bombay	13,000
Rangoon	3,400
Karachi	300
Colombo	850

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for Supply of Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 5th August, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Syojun Fort Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Pengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tichling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT, GUARANTEED SUCCESS, HANDSOME PROFITS.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st August, 1910.

The Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 2,50,000.

(With power to increase the same)

Divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2 per Share with application; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment; in all Rs. 15 per Share; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honorable Mr. GOCULDAS K. PAREKH, B.A., L.L.B., J.P., (Bombay).
KUMAR SHRI RAGHUNATHSINHJI VAKHATSINHJI, (Rajkumar of Lunawada).
RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA, (Diwan of Lunawada).
SHETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, Esq., (Messrs. Thakersey Mulji & Co., Bombay).
SHETH LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Goculdas Dosa & Co., Bombay).
LALLUBHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, Esq., (Diwan of Sunth State)
SHETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI, Esq., (Mukadam of Hong Kong & Mercantile Banks).
RAO SAHEB BHAURAI RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Jagirdar of Godhra).
SHETH PUNAMCHAND GULABCHAND, Esq., (Nagarsheth of Lunawada).
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI, Esq., (of Messrs. Bhudharji Someshwar & Co., Bankers, Lunawada and Bombay).
LAKSHMISHANKER M. DAVE, B. A., Esq., (Ex-Officio Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:

Messrs. T. L. MILLER, WILSON and PEGG, (Manchester and Liverpool).

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to establish MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first service is intended to be on the Godhra Lunawada Road, in Panch-mahals.

2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.

3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.

4. The Editor of "Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme "admirable" and sees nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of "Motor Traction".

5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.

6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors' fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.

7. There is no tiresome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.

8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and price of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

For detailed prospectus, application form, and other information, apply at the following places:—

BOMBAY:—Head Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street.
BARODA:—Messrs. SHROFF and SONS, Mandvi Road.
AHMEDABAD:—The Branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.
RAJKOT:—Agents of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House, also the High Commissioner of South Africa.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
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ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness of the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. WARWICK MAJOR.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-30.

WARWICK MAJOR'S COMEDY CO.

WILL APPEAR IN

THE MUSICAL SOMETHING-TO-LAUGH-AT.

"THE DANDY DOCTOR"

FROM THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

GEORGIE CORLASS AS "MARY ANN."

10 MUSICAL NUMBERS 20.

SPECIALLY INTRODUCED FOR THIS PRODUCTION.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOOK EARLY.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

RAMSON'S FOLLY.

Another grand American Tragedy from Richard Harding Davis's famous story, specially adapted for the Cinematograph.

FOOLSHEAD, FOOLSHEAD, FOOLSHEAD.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!

At 7 P. M.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW.

ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 P. M.

POPULAR CONCERT,

AT THE

Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) impeding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragon (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

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WM. SINCLAIR & Co.,
51, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.
Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
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THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.
Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.
THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,328
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,833
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

	Rs.
With Trustees at Shanghai.....	2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 3rd, August 1910, and Thursday, 4th August 1910, should be regarded as a non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuter.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell....H M S
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Steer
R I M S Pollanrus...Comdr Tayl r.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 5.

Badric	1613	Jones	
Brasilian	2429	Snowdon Captain	
Chemaris	2363	Robinson	Andrew Zael & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	W&A Graham & Co
Ferozai	3029	Johnstone	B & P S N & Co
Felician	2715	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	
Islami	1604	Green	B & P S N & Co
Kola	510	Morrison	M M & Co
Mars	2236	Goodwin	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	S & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Boru	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	402	Willoughby	B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry	2340	Neill	
Siracusa	1918	Giuliano	F S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Clan Macpherson	3041	Macpherson	Chittagong	...10	S...James Finlay & Co
C Nurani	2370	Clingan	Calcutta	...9	S...T Morrison & Co
O&R Hakata Maru	3820	Mooker	Kobe	12-8	N Y Kaisha
F Abydos	1939	Smailes	Rangoon	N F...G Cassam
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Zanzibar	10	S...B & P S N Co
H Moshtari	1109	Watson	Persian Gulf	9	S...B & P S N Co
L Hild	719	Salvesen	Bangkok	6	S...F F Campbell & Co
M Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	9	S...M M & Co
N Silverdale	2440	McLeod	Hull	10-8	W & A Graham & Co
O Rahmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	10	S...B & P S N & Co
P Ariel	2208	Race	Dunkirk	12	S...W & A Graham & Co
Q Nonsuch	2414	Alston	Hull	10-8	...W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4080	Hamilton	Liverpool	11 8... W & A Graham & Co
5	Afghanistan	2349	Bliult	Havre	9 8... M M & Co
7	Trifels	3920	Vollers	Hamburg	12-8... W & A Graham & Co
9	Egypt	4163	Summers	London	13 8... P & O S N Co
16	Waroonga	1609	Chappell	Busreh	8 8... M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	N F	N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	6 8... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Ujina	3926	Hill	Rangoon	N F 9 8... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, July 31
	Siracusa	Giuliano	Genoa, July 18

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's Steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Koerber left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—51 3-4 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 2,200 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 1,800 cwts wheat flour W and A Grahaw and Co; 108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—937 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 520 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co Ld.

FOR HULL.

Nonuch s—4,831 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—37 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co 1,006 cwts poppyseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 7,160 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—1,560 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FORM VISION TEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Enclosed is a copy of a letter we have received from a mercantile commander who relates his personal experience respecting the unfortunate position in which he is now placed, as a result of failing to pass the Form Vision Test at present in vogue at Board of Trade examinations. This test is one which is open to considerable criticism, as it is calculated to be the means of inflicting grave injustice, and of failing men who are perfectly efficient in so far as their sight at sea is concerned.—I am, &c.,

T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

Sir,—An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, and in no instance does the axiom apply better than in the present system of "form vision tests."

It would be instructive and interesting to know, by what scientific formula, of theoretical computation of the collected data of oculists, the expert advisers of the Board of Trade, who drew up the present system of sight tests for the Mercantile Marine examinations, arrived at the erroneous and fallacious conclusion, viz:—

That a man was incompetent by reason of defective vision who could not read the fifth line of type at a distance of 16 feet from the Test Sheet, and therefore unfit to be in charge of a Ship's Bridge or Quarter-deck.

This precious scientific theory may look all right on paper in a formidable array of mathematical signs and computations, but in the actual practice it will not coincide with every individual case of failure, and is therefore, I say, one of the most fallacious and misleading tests that was ever instituted.

I have proved this in my own case, from practical trial eyesight tests at sea given me by two shipmasters who possess normal vision of the fullest degree; men qualified to judge by reason of their own splendid vision, practical knowledge, and experience, who have certified that I possess good sight—good for anything, either lights or objects.

I know what I am writing of for publicity, from an experience of 20 years both as Master and Officer, and I positively assert that there are men gifted with splendid vision filling important and responsible positions on board their ships, whom if they had to undergo again this test of reading the fifth line of type would undoubtedly be failed, as men of defective vision—according to the interpretation of this precious scientific theoretical computation.

I know a case of this kind, a Chief Mate, and there is not a man aboard his ship who can pick up a light or sight an object sooner, yet this same man cannot now read the standard of type required at 16 feet distance, and so would be failed by any examiner whom he came before, as a result of this Defective system, simply because the man's eyes will not now respond to this test of letter type, and there are a large percentage of men in the same category. I may add that the Master of the same ship is a man who has recently passed the higher form of vision test—it is endorsed on his certificate—yet he cannot sight land, an object or a light before his Chief Officer.

Truly facts are stubborn things, and truth is often stranger than fiction. I say that there are men, Sir, who have been failed wrongfully, whose certificates are suspended, their careers ruined and prospects in life, blasted, by this misleading and in their case unsuitable test. God only knows where they are or what they have adapted themselves to, as a means of support for mother, wife, children, many of them, in all probability were men who would have been ornaments to the profession, and I say had a supplementary practical test been devised and instituted for all such men as failed to read the fifth line of type, it would have been demonstrated that a large percentage of them were men of thoroughly efficient vision both for distance and form. As there are vagaries of sound, so also are there degrees and vagaries of sightmen, which cannot be ascertained by any basis of theoretical, or scientific computation, hence the unsuitability of the present letter type test system for every individual case. Furthermore, why should we be subjected to this letter type test in a room? Let the test, if it is still to be adhered to, be applied out in the open light so that in this respect it may approximate to service conditions. Was there ever a practical trial test given by the Board of Trade to this computation of scientific experts by way of proof, prior to its adoption as a single and conclusive test; I cannot think there was. Is a man in any other profession convicted on scientific, theoretical, partially theoretical or circumstantial evidence alone. I do not think so. If a medical man errs and the patient dies, is he deprived of his diploma? I think not. Yet, Sir, the men of the seafaring profession who fail to read the fifth line of type are deprived of their certificates without the privilege of a practical test which is the best and truest evidence, and would demonstrate in a decisive and conclusive manner whether they are, or are not, fit and competent to hold their certificates and positions in the interests of the safety of life and property at sea.

Between man and man I say we do not get the same measure of justice as is method to the man on shore. Evidence with reference to our degree of sight will not be accepted from any outside source; we must read the fifth line FALLACY or else stand out, powerful, or any other horror, if we are not possessed of independent means. God only knows the extent of the injury inflicted by this unpractical system on men whose degree of sight is unsuited for any save a practical test, such as appertains to service conditions. If the children of such wronged men cry for bread, who can blame the man for his malediction against a system which does him such an injustice.—Yours, etc.,

CAPSIZED.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

47-09 Payne and Co Pestonjee Vallabhdas vs Maneckbai widow and others Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

After Appellate Side work is Over.

Chamber Matter for Disposal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

497-10 Mulla and M Abdullally Shaikh Adam and others vs Hyderally Cassamji Sons and Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

For Consent Decree.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed Pestonji P K and Co.

54-07 Shamrao and H Vinayak Dhondhrai Bhilanker vs Calliandas Ramji and others Dagohlury T and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

102-08 Tyabji D and Co T Surdarmal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.

81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goc Madhowji a firm Little and Co.

34-10 Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.

41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.

58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monassch Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.

45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

168-10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.

195-10 J R Patel and Co U Abdulla vs H G Rabham Jehangir M and S.

197-10 S B Mehta N Canji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H

206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.

878-95 Crawford B and Co, Robert G Badlock vs G Craig and others, Kanga and Wadia G and Co.

826-08 Dickshit D and S, Khunderao Pandurang and another vs Bhai Pandurang and others Little and Co, In person.

76-09 S B Mehta, P Karanchand and others vs S Gopinath and others, Malvi H M and R

360-09 Matubhoy J M and R, Maneckji M Batliwalla and others vs N H Belgaumwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

208-10 Mulla and M Haji Dawood Haji Ellias vs The Hon The Advocate General of Bombay Mulla and M.

211-10 S J Judah The Advocate General of Bombay vs Narsa Saiba Payne and Co.

218-10 Captain and Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.

241-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Amthalal Jamnadas vs Jivanchand Lalcobhoy and Co a firm Tyabji D and Co.

258-10 Munchersha and N Ahmed Dawood vs Ibrahim Dawood and another Kunderao L and M Nanu H and Co.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chhabildas Jeevanbhoy vs Amrithbai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Tyabji D and Co.

518-08 Chitnis M and M Pursotam Hari vs Jamnadas Lalji and another Bicknell M and R.

535-10 M B Chothia Bai Manseckbai widow vs Tricumdas Jugjivan In person.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has accepted from the author, Sarath Kumar Ghosh, a copy of his recent romance "The Prince of Destiny," which she has read with extreme interest as a depiction of the India of to-day by an Indian and of India's position in the Empire.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VATCHAGHANDY—August 5, at his residence, Mody Street, Fort, Bapooji, son of the late Mr. Mody Khurseiji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and brother of the late Mr. Ghanbibhoy, Jehangirji Mody (Solicitor) and Mr. Burjorji Khurseiji Vatchaghandy and son-in-law of the late Mr. Dorabji Framji Panday. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 7-40 (S.T.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—July 13, at 25 Lowndes Square, the wife of Major P J Bailey, D S O, 12th Royal Lancers, of a son.

WALL—July 16, at Kelmarsh Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev J C Wall, of a son.

WRIGHT—July 17, the wife of Charles Dawson Wright, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, of a son.

WYLDBORE-SMITH—July 16, at View Mount, Netley, the wife of Commander H F Wyldbore-Smith, R N, of a son.

ANDREWS—July 15, at Fermain, Cottesloe, W Australia, the wife of Cecil R P Andrews, Inspector-General of Schools for Western Australia, of a daughter.

HARVEY—July 17, at Home View, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Arthur Willoughby Harvey, of a daughter.

LEWIS—July 12, at 33 Britannia Road, Norwich, the wife of Capt Stanley E Lewis, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

OWEN—July 14, at Hereford House, Clifton, Bristol, Lady Owen, of a daughter.

SCHOLEY—July 14, at Appledore Vicarage, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. George Scholey, Vicar, of a daughter.

SLEE—July 12, at Cregg House, Fermoy, Ireland, the wife of Col P H Slee, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AGAR—HOOTON—July 14, at St Matthew's Church, Croydon, Roper Shelton Agar, son of Walter J Agar of Logie, Talawakell Ceylon, to Edith Sarinha Hooton, daughter of E C Hooton.

BROKE—HEATHCOTE—July 16, at St Peter's Eaton Square, Lieut Col Harry Broke, commanding Royal Engineers at Gosport, to Isabel Lucy, daughter of C G Heathcote, of Kilmeston Manor.

BYRNE—LYNN—July 12, at St George's, Hanover Square, Peter Byrne formerly of Bombay, to Rosamount, daughter of the late J R D Lynn.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—July 15, at Jappa, Patricia Agnew, wife of Capt John de C Agency, R N, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.

BLOUNT—July 13, at Northchurch Rectory, Berkhamsted, Herts, George Souverie Blount, late deputy, accountant-general of the Navy, son of the late Commander Wm. Simpson Blount, R N, aged 71.

INDIA.

DEATH.

FENTON—July 29, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Mrs Fenton of Shillong, Assam, aged 58 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m.

Warwick Major's Comedy Company, "The Dandy Doctor," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "It's every man's business to mind his own business."—A BROWN.

SIR JOHN MUIR MACKENZIE.—A farewell address will be presented to the Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m., at the Lady Northcote Orphanage Hall, Chinchpokli, Parel Road, by the Maratha-Aikyechu-Sabha.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 833 of which there were 108 males, 318 females, and 407 children.

MILL STRIKE.—The operatives of the Swan Mill who demanded the dismissal of three jobbers and the weaving master did not return to work even yesterday in spite of the notice from the Mill Manager that their wages would be forfeited if they did not return to work at once.

A MENDICANT.—Keshavji, a Brahman "mendicant," has reported to the Police that while he was away from his room with his wife and daughter some one entered his place and took away gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 870 from a tin box which was forced open.

PEN BURGLARS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.—Inspector Taki, of the Criminal Investigation Department, has arrested Odhavji Khetsey and Dhondy Narayen who are suspected to be concerned in a burglary which took place in Pen, Alibag. They were placed before Mr. Setalvad and ordered to be sent to Alibag for trial.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	With Lance and Sabre	G Villa
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Serenata Op. 15		Moszkowski
Grand Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	Jolie Fleur d'Amour	Christine
Selection (Incidental Music)	Monsieur Beaucaire	F Rosse
Polka	Nim Mich Mit !	Lincke

THE LATE MR. ROGAY.—The zizarat ceremony of the late lamented Mr. Mahomed Ali Nacoda Regay, the father-in-law of Nawabzada Nassullah Khan, Judicial Commissioner, Sachin State, was performed on Tuesday at Sachin. Under orders from H. H. the Nawab Saheb all the State Courts, offices public and buildings were closed as a mark of respect. A large number of Raises, gentlemen, zamindars and others from Surat, Sachin and the surrounding places took part. A number of telegrams and letters of condolence from all parts of the Presidency, Hyderabad and Upper India were sent by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Rogay. After Fatiah all the Mahomedans and Hindu officers and gentlemen were given a dinner and in the afternoon all dispersed after tendering their heart-felt condolence and sympathy.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS week's change of programme will certainly attract the usual crowded houses at the Excelsior. Another American tragedy will be given "Ranson's Folly," an absorbing story from the novel by Richard Harding Davis. The action take place in a Western Military post, and the representation has been prepared under the supervision of the author himself. All the military dash and colour, all the stirring action and intensely dramatic scenes that gave the book fame, have been carefully produced in the film. Interpreted by a splendid cast of actors and produced with studied attention to details it is a film that will hold the audience spell-bound from beginning to end. A very pathetic picture is "The Tempting Necklace," a touching story with a good moral, and the programme is filled up with four of the best comic subjects including Foolshead in a "Cannon duel," one of the funniest sketches acted by this wonderful artist.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc

HIGH COURT.

THE RACING SUITS.

Smith vs. "G. K."

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Robertson resumed the hearing of the two racing suits. His Lordship is trying jointly.

Mr. Gordhandas was further examined-in-chief by Mr. Jardine. He said Smith came to his office in March to settle the accounts with Harivallabh. Before that he had produced his account of Calcutta expenditure. Witness objected to certain items inducing the Rs. 550 for the second-hand phaeton He did not produce vouchers on that day and witness asked him to do so. Vouchers were never produced before the witness. Smith might have shown them to Harivallabh. About 28th March witness informed Smith that he would dispense with his services. The phaeton was subsequently sold by auction on Smith's account, when it realised Rs. 194-12-0 only.

Mr. Gordhandass was then examined in detail on the several items of the accounts.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Shortt. He said he believed that the entries in his books were correct. Recently he had had no special knowledge of the accounts. Mr. Marshall was present on three or four occasions when monies were handed over to Smith. Marshall used to execute witness' betting commissions. Witness had not used Marshall for bringing special information about bets. Witness used Marshall to bring information of what odds others were giving against witness' horses. Witness denied that Smith made numerous complaints to him about the betting transactions. So far as witness believed, Marshall was a thoroughly trustworthy man and his evidence could be relied upon.

A suggestion was made by His Lordship on Thursday for a settlement. Mr. Jardine said that his clients were always willing to refer the matter to arbitration, but the other side had always objected to it. His clients were willing even now to refer the matter to arbitration.

To this Mr. Shortt made no reply and the matter dropped.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

A European Charged.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Spiers charged Mr. Joseph Wass, a European, under Section 304 A, with causing the death of one Ganesh Sadan, a coachman, by negligence. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

Lohari Jagu, a syce, deposed the deceased was neither deaf nor lame. Witness was with the deceased on the 6th July when the accident happened on Queen's Road between Church Gate and Marine Lines Station, at about 1-30 in the morning. They were going on the carriage way on the left-hand side of the road towards the Church Gate Station. A motor car came from behind and knocked the deceased down, who was on the right-hand side of the witness. The witness did not hear anything. The deceased was hit on the back and sustained injuries on the forehead and on both knees. It had been raining but it had just stopped, immediately before the accident. They had umbrellas, which they had just closed. The car gradually stopped about forty-five feet from the place where the accident took place. A sahib got out of the car, looked for some time towards them and then drove away. Witness saw the tail light and also the reflection of the front light. After the sahib had got out of the car, witness shouted out to him to stop. The sahib, however, got back into the car and drove away. The deceased regained conciousness about half an hour after. He was taken to the Wellington Mews supported by the witness. He was bleeding from the forehead and knees. They could not find a gharry and they therefore sat at the Mews till 6 a.m. when the witness took the deceased to the G. T. Hospital. The deceased was quite healthy before he was knocked down.

W. E. Young, Assistant Manager, Pyrke's Stores, said he was driving in a motor car on the 6th July. He was returning to the Apollo Bunder at 1-30 a.m. when the casualty occurred. The accused was driving the car, and the witness was sitting on the left-hand side in the front. The car had a cover on it and a glass screen in the front. Nearing Church Gate Station, witness was looking through the screen. He suddenly saw something like an open umbrella on the left. Next instant the glass screen broke, and he saw something like a white 'pugri' on the bonnet of the car. The car was stopped at once. He got down and saw two natives, one lying down and the other standing. It was pitch dark, too dark to recognise either of the two men. He said to the man "Ekdho," which, he understood, meant "wait." He also put up his hands. Neither the witness nor the accused knew where the hospital was. The accused started the car again to go to a police station. They first saw Inspector Guider, who sent for Inspector O'Brien. They went back to the spot, but nobody was to be found there. They went a little further on in search of the men. They next went to the G. T. Hospital and made inquiries, but could not find the men there. The police officers telephoned to hospitals and police stations. At 5 o'clock they went to the Esplanade Police Station and gave an account to Inspector Spiers. The speed of the car was between ten and twelve miles an hour. It was a stormy night and raining and they were not going fast. The road on the right was under repair. The head-lamps were burning bright and they could see quite thirty yards ahead. The horn was not sounded before the casualty, which was too sudden. The left front lamp seemed to have struck the deceased, who appeared to come straight from the footpath on to the lamp of the car. There was no time to give any warning. They saw nobody at all on the road in front of them up to the time of the casualty. It was a very bad night for people to be out. They felt no shock or bump.

Inspector O'Brien said the accused and Mr. Young came to him at the Colaba Police station at about two in the morning and reported that a man had been injured. Mr. O'Brien next described the various places they went to. Continuing he said that when he saw the car he saw three front lamps burning. That night there was a heavy rain and strong wind.

Inspector Spiers said the accused and Mr. Young made a report to him at about five o'clock on the morning of the 6th July. The deceased made a statement to him on the 7th July. The deceased said he suddenly found himself in front of a motor car, had no time to get out of the way, and the car knocked him down. He further said he could not say how fast the car was going—it was all so sudden.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A COCAINE CASE.

Maximum Fine Imposed.

YESTERDAY, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, two Mahomadens, Alli Mahomed Ebrahim and Sultan Ahmed Noora Ahmed, were placed on a charge of possessing 354 grains of cocaine, without a license from the Collector of Bombay and of aiding and abetting each other. The facts of the case are that Mr. Framji Jehangir Karaka of the Excise Department having received certain information, proceeded on the evening of the 4th instant to Ballases Road and lay in wait for the two accused who were known to be constantly dealing in large quantities of the drug. On the approach of the accused, Mr. Karaka searched them in the presence of a "Panch" and found in addition to the above-mentioned quantity of cocaine a pair of scales on their person. Inspector Mahomed Hussen Taki, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate taking into consideration the large quantity seized inflicted the maximum penalty of a fine of Rs. 200 on each of the accused or in default sentenced them to undergo six weeks' imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The cyclonic storm yesterday in East of the Central Provinces has moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and the centre is now over Saugor. It will probably move into South Rajputana by to-morrow morning. Its intensity has diminished, but the rainfall continues to be fairly heavy to the south of its path. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal Proper, Chota Nagpur, and South-East Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula and Mysore, and fairly general in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, East of the United Provinces and Gujerat. There had been a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Myitayina had five inches; Lashio, Bhamo, and Dibrugarh, one and a half; Sibsagar, two; Chittagong, three; Veraval, one and a half; Rajkot and Indore, two; Neemuch, Akola, Amraoti, and Jubbulpore, one; Hoshangabad, nine; and Seoni, Nagpur, and Pachmarhi, three.

Forecast:—Diminution of rainfall in Central Provinces, increase in Central India and Southern Rajputana and North Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espia. Byculla Nade Fort	Colaba. In Ots	In Ots	In Ots
Previously registered	45·17	38·16	38·00	34·14
Friday, 5th August	2·07	2·23	2·48	2·72
Total	47·24	40·39	40·48	36·86
Same date last year	65·14	61·06	70·73	50·15

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., COMBALLA HILL

August 5.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 1·92	In. cts. 44·53	In. cts. 47·49	In cts. 61·62

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (4th Aug.)	97·6	90·1	...	...
Jask	93·3	82·3	...	...
Muskat (4th Aug.)	93·3	84·6	...	...
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	92·4	77·9	...	15·27
Lahore	94·4	75·2	0·12	7·18
Sirsa	94·8	81·1	...	4·06
Ambala	97·5	79·0	...	11·73
Delhi	97·7	82·7	...	8·09
Agra	97·5	82·0	...	8·36
Mainpuri	95·3	80·0	...	8·93
Jhansi	91·5	77·5	0·02	10·89
Cawnpore	93·2	80·0	0·20	10·57
Allahabad	89·1	78·0	0·02	10·25
Jacobabad	104·0	80·8	0·10	2·10
Karachi	88·0	78·0	0·01	10·44
Ajmer	82·4	78·2	0·50	10·84
Jaipur	93·2	80·1	...	4·71
Kotah	92·0	80·1	0·14	13·19
Bhuj	92·0	77·5	0·60	15·19
Dwarka	82·2	78·7	0·02	8·93
Veraval	79·1	76·8	1·59	13·20
Rajkot	90·1	75·0	2·36	26·30
Jaawnagar Para	88·6	77·5	0·15	20·90
Surat	84·1	77·1	0·95	30·52
Ahmedabad	89·4	78·2	0·14	19·60
Deesa	85·8	77·4	0·03	16·36
Neemuch	88·0	73·8	1·00	18·16
Indore	81·1	72·1	2·11	20·28
Jubbulpore	84·8	72·3	0·96	18·86
Saugor	85·6	75·0	0·29	15·06
Hoshangabad	82·6	73·4	8·67	?
Khandwa	79·4	74·1	0·66	15·11
Akola	77·7	74·1	0·87	19·67
Amraoti	75·3	72·8	0·83	19·69
Nagpur	77·1	73·8	3·19	33·36
Chanda	77·6	73·0	0·66	21·78
Saipur	76·7	71·6	0·67	43·18
Bombay	79·8	75·4	2·72	38·36
Ratnagiri	82·8	73·9	0·61	50·85
Mormugao	83·0	75·7	0·22	60·73
Karwar	82·3	75·0	0·68	58·71
Malegaon	83·9	71·6	0·29	16·62
Ahamednagar	77·4	68·0	0·07	16·20
Poona	74·6	70·3	1·34	14·15
Sholapur	85·3	72·1	...	8·49
Bijapur	84·7	74·3	1·68	57·30
Belgaum	83·8	69·6	2·00	20·10
Aurangabad	80·2	60·2	0·37	14·28
Nizamabad (Indur)	79·9	73·2	...	19·03
Hyderabad	83·8	73·2	...	10·36
Mangalore	83·8	70·8	1·15	69·30
Calicut	81·9	74·1	1·88	51·01
Cochin	84·7	74·3	1·68	57·30
Colombo	87·5	73·0	0·15	12·25
Masulipatam	91·3	75·2	0·18	16·49
Bellary	89·0	76·3	...	4·90
Cuddapah	96·2	78·6	0·04	10·23
Madras	93·5	79·0	0·03	9·86
Bangalore	79·3	65·3	0·29	13·07
Coimbatore	87·4	70·3	0·79	3·91
Trichinopoly	95·1	79·8	...	5·39
Negapatam	91·0	80·0	...	8·50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th August was 29·568 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north, moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ambala and Delhi, and normal or in defect at the other stations; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight excess in west United Provinces; night temperature is everywhere normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0·10" of rain, Ajmere 0·50" and Kotah 0·14". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ahmedabad has had 0·14", Surat 0·95", Bhavnagar Para 0·15," Rajkot 2·36", Veraval 1·59", Bhuj 0·60

16 Breakfast Cups of delicious strengthening Bouillon —a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.

A user writes :—"I have derived great benefit "from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from "anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to "Lemco."—Mauritius.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

THE PERILS OF BLACK AND WHITE.

How Men View the Problems of India and Africa.

Bishop H. H. Montgomery, a man of singularly enlarged mind, has recently issued a little volume entitled "Visions." This book has passed into a third edition (S. P. G., 1s. 6d.). It gives, says "Public Opinion" a most vivid idea of the problems which confront the man who seeks to take the Great Evangel to foreign lands, and it also indicates something of the nature of man required for so heroic and so great a task. The book could only be written by a man of insight and one who has seen much of the world.

THE CHANGE IN INDIA.

Here is a confession by an Indian missionary, showing his anxiety for our future in that country, and it concerns every white man there :—"Twenty years ago my flock were submissive. I was white and they were dark; that was enough, and they gave me unquestioned reverence. It was as though I had been old and they mere children. To-day the seed I have been sowing is beginning to bear fruit; I am not so wise in my people's eyes as they once thought me. They have become critical, not only of myself, but of my race. Formerly they may have done it secretly, to-day it is open to all. The good and gentle and courteous and sympathetic among the white race are more loved; the course and unsympathetic and arrogant are more hated. I should have no fear at all for the future were all members of my race in India all they should be—real Christian gentlemen and ladies, with imagination and good manners. Nay, for us then there would be the fairest prospect in this land that ever opened before any race. The twentieth century might be a golden age, for I have never seen any race so open to the effects of a loving nature; their reverence quickly amounts to worship; they are prepared to trust the good Englishman to an extent that makes us ashamed. We are not worthy of such a respect.

GOVERNMENT TOO IMPERSONAL.

"But the other side is true also. I see the affection of a most loving people slipping away from us because of the hard, arrogant, unsympathetic persons of white skin. It is of little use pointing to the justice of the Government. Strange to say, the acts of Government arouse no gratitude; it is too impersonal a thing for this race; what it needs is the personal embodiment of justice and courtesy, living at hand, visible every day in action. And there is a new dread which disturbs me. Hitherto the name of the Lord Jesus Christ has ever been held in respect by the Indian race. He has in the past been felt to be not English, not Jewish, not anything but the possession of every race. He has been Indian for the Indian. Yes; but now, as the national feeling here grows up, I am beginning to fear lest my own people may begin to look upon the Lord as English, as an alien in India, as a badge of a domination now felt more than ever. I am beginning to preach more insistently, and perhaps to them wearisomely, about the duty of looking more and more to Him, and to ourselves as very poor followers of Him—as warnings, perhaps, and not examples. The care which haunts me is lest I should see tens of thousands of Indians saying to me: 'Yes; you have given us Christ, it is true, not in Christ's way. You have wrapped Him in a European costume. We want him dressed as an Eastern.' There is still time to save the name of the Lord from reproach, if only the very best clergy and women were to be sent here; if the noblest and most Christian soldiers and civilians, if all white men, were told that this is naturally a religious race and loves a religious man best. If no one were permitted to land in India to take a position of influence who was not sympathetic and kind, than the history of our work in India has the best pages yet to be written. And, again, my spirit fails and I find myself murmuring. 'O England, England, if thou hadst known in this day, even thou, the things which belong unto peace? The world to be brought to thy feet by thy kindness and sympathy—the peace of the world secured by the cement of thy attitude towards every race? Dost thou know the time of thy visitation?'"

A PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In a chapter about the anxiety for affairs in Africa, we have a most pathetic account of the spiritual wrestling of the priest for his people. "I go to visit a congregation after twelve months' absence: I find the leaders have fallen into sin against the Seventh Commandment. Everything seems all to pieces. As I inquire into it I feel that I ought to banish half the congregation from the church till they have repented in a very practical manner. Yet this is the very place which was so highly praised in the last Report: it brought us increased funds. What will be the result if I now say that the congregation has for the present almost ceased to exist?

"You may be surprised to hear it, but I have been tempted to let the worship continue as though nothing had happened, on the ground that it may be better for these children to worship with their sin on them than to shut the door on their chief Christian means of grace. It is not hard to make some sort of case for it: to say that they are like the Jews in the Old Testament; that for the hardness of their hearts I ought not to be hard on impurity and dishonesty and the like.

A CRISIS OF CONSCIENCE.

"And then I bethink me of the lack of discipline at home, and how these things are often condoned because a man is wealthy or of high rank, and I am tempted to ask why I should exact a higher level of life from these people lately taken from debased forms of heathenism. And again, who am I who know my own manifold sins, to take these people after a few years of experience of the Faith, and banish them to the west door while I partake of the Sacrament in the chancel?' He paused, and you could see that he was living over again the temptations of years. 'And did you give way to these promptings?' He shut his eyes for a minute, and then answered quietly: 'One turns in these tempted hours to the Book, to the tradition of the Church, to the fair fame of Christendom to be upheld, to the duty of keeping the savour in the salt, if the world is to be saved.' So discipline is never relaxed, but it does go side by side with increased tenderness. It is not with disgust, but with growing humility and with tears, that we conduct the fallen to the end of the Church, banished for awhile from the Sacred Mysteries."

The book has many wonderful pen-pictures of veterans in the great fight against evil in the world. We see the Bush parson and the man in charge of the mining camp, the missionary in all parts of the world, and though these men may be above the average, the pictures here drawn are vivid and stimulating and refreshing, for they show that the salt has not lost all its savour, but that there still remain a faithful few who will yet save the world. Of the Bush pioneers, Bishop Montgomery says, "Every one of these men knows that he is really working not so much for himself as for his grandchild."

MR. THOMAS S. WALKER, of Minneapolis, who is known throughout North West Canada as the "White Pine King," because of his extensive operations in pine lumber, and who has done much to develop the prosperity and industry of the north-west, believes that the United States is on the verge of the worst panic it has ever known. It will come within four years, he thinks, although it may not be more than two years off and may come next year. Mr. Walker bases his fears on the heavy balance of trade against the United States, which is made up not only of the excess of imports over exports, but of money spent by American travellers abroad and other charges, which he estimates at £160,000,000 annually. The country, he says, cannot long stand this drain, and the crisis, he fears, will be precipitated if the Democrats carry the autumn elections.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NEVER HIT HIM.

The Judge—"What did you hit this man with?"
The Prisoner—"I didn't hit him wit' anything."
The Judge—"But look at him. He's in a horrible condition. Surely you didn't do that with your fists?"
The Prisoner—"No, yer honor. I ketched 'im by the heels and bumped 'im again a brick wall a few times. But I didn't hit wit' anything wanst."

SQUASHED.

Mark Twain was once dining out, and made a speech brimful of clever jokes and sallies. When he had finished and sat down amidst roars of laughter, a certain lawyer rose from his seat, shoved his hands into his trousers pockets, and cast a damper over the company by saying, "Doesn't it seem strange that a professional humorist should be funny?"

Quick as thought Mark Twain replied, "And doesn't it seem strange that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"

THE GUIDE WAS GUYED.

"This," said the guide who was piloting a bunch of tourists through Egypt, as he pointed to a mumy, "was a high priest, the wisest man of his day. He lived to a great age."

"Was his last illness fatal?" queried the wag of the bunch.

"Of course it was," answered the guide, with a look of pity at the other.

"That's queer," rejoined the waggish person. "His present appearance would seem to indicate that he was permanently cured."

HE HADN'T LOST HOPE.

A tourist once happened to chance on the usual "oldest inhabitant" of a village he was cycling through. In the course of conversation he asked ancient how old he was.

"I will be just a hundred," was the reply.

"Well, I doubt if you'll see another hundred years," said the tourist, trying to make conversation.

"I don't know so much about mester," was the hopeful response. "I be stronger now than I were when I started on the first hundred."

SHE SPOILT HER CHANCE.

It was at the railway-station, and she was trying to buy half-tickets for her two children.

"How old are they" asked the ticket-seller.

"Only eleven."

"Born of them?"

"Yes; they're twins."

"Ah!" said the man. He eyed them for a moment, and then said—"Pretty, children; where were they born?"

"This one in Liverpool," answered the proud mother, "and the other in Sheffield."

A MAN OF ACTION.

He was postmaster, and rats in his office were playing have with registered letters.

So he wrote to his chief, and his chief wrote to his chief, and so the matter went on till about thirty years later, when he was old and grey, he received official permission to keep a couple of cats.

For a month all went well, but then he was compelled to forward to headquarters this ominous message :—"I have the honor to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?"

The rats were busy again, and would soon be eating the coin as well as the envelopes of the registered letters. If we impossible to wait another thirty years for official directions. So he took the matter into his own strong hands, and a week later wrote :—

"Re absent cat—I have promoted the junior cat, and have taken into Government service a probationary cat on full rations."

The high officials trembled at his audasity.

CHANGED.

The old gentleman had returned to the home of his boyhood for the first time in ten years or more, and, as on the last occasion, he had written "and wife" after his name in the hotel visitors' book. Of course, the landlord was glad to see him, and grasped him warmly by the hand.

"Ain't grown a day older than when you was here last," he said.

"No?" said the old gentleman, half-enquiringly.

"Not a day," returned the other emphatically. "Your wife seems to have changed more'n you."

"Yes?"

"Oh, yes; leastways she does to me! Looks thinner than when you were here last."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. She ain't near so fleshy as she was accordin' to my recollection. Seems like as if she's taller, too, an' her hair don't look just the same to me, an'—an'——"

"And," put in the old gentleman softly, "she's not the same wife, you know."

QUITE A HUSTLER.

As I opened the door I saw a man, with a burglar's mask, kneeling before the safe. The next moment he had turned and shoved a revolver into my face.

"Throw up your hands!" he said.

I did so.

"You understand," he remarked, pleasantly, "that I can, under the present circumstances, loot the premises at my pleasure?"

I confessed that he could.

"You realise that you are at my mercy?"

"I do," I replied,

"You acknowledge that I can blow you to kingdom come if I like?" he persisted.

"Certainly," I admitted.

"Well, then," he said, "you will be interested to know that I got in without difficulty through your parlor window. Had it been equipped with Smith's patent safety burglar alarm and preventer this could not have happened. Installed, complete with batteries, for £5 7-6. Allow me to hand you a circular. Good night, sir."

Herewith, pocketing his revolver, he withdrew.

A PROLIFIC FAMILY.

They raise large families in the rural districts of America. A gentleman travelling through the mountainous and thinly settled districts of North Carolina was overtaken by a severe storm.

As he was on horseback and therefore quite unprotected, he beheld with delight a log cabin in the district, and speedily betook himself thither. The old farmer greeted him with true southern hospitality and he soon found himself seated at the dinner table, beside "the old woman," as his host designated his wife, while one by one a seemingly endless file of daughters entered the room.

Turning to the farmer, he mildly observed, "You have a fine family of daughters, sir."

"Well," said the old man mournfully, "we've been kinder unfort'nate with our darters, sir. The chimbly fell in and killed all but seven of them."

The historian dared not guess how many there were at first.

CHIEF VERSUS DETECTIVE.

Saindo, one of the cleverest of the Paris detectives, was one day making his round of the Quarries du Temple, when he found himself in a group listening to a men selling silver watches for five francs each. Saindo bought one, and having assured himself that it was genuine, came to the not unnatural conclusion that these watches could not have been come by honestly.

The vendor was, however, a giant and Saindo is by no means blessed with large proportions. He furthermore argued that there were confederates among the group. In a minute or two he had formed a plan. He asked the man to take a glass of wine, saying he meant to purchase another watch. The offer was accepted, and a second watch was tendered, which Saindo pretended to examine. He however, suddenly took to his heels, watch in hand. Thereupon the vendor pursued, crying :—

"Stop thief!"

When Saindo got him as far as the police-station, he turned round, clutched the other by the throat, and, to the great astonishment of everyone, led his captive inside.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., all its.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NAVY SERGE COATS.

A distinctive note, writes a London Correspondent, is struck this season in the case of navy serge coats. For their lining, instead of the traditional white satin or navy blue silk, very dainty printed foulards are being used, patterned either with the favourite Paisley designs, or with dainty little bouquets of flowers, in old-world colourings. Apart from their novelty, however, these foulard linings have many advantages, as they are exceptionally cool and light in weight, pleasantly soft in texture, and obtainable in a wonderful variety of colourings. The same foulard which is used for the lining is also very frequently employed to make the collar and the revers, as well as the cuffs. In some cases, too, a foulard hat is provided to match the lining of the coat, and trimmed quite simply with a scarf of plain navy blue silk.

THE CHARM OF THE LINEN GOWN.

Our Irish linen frocks, it must be confessed in their cool and dainty freshness have a charm which is altogether irresistible. Linen in a pale shade of leaf-green is appropriate for one of these neat little frocks the skirt of which is made in a short walking length, but with a sensible amount of fulness at the hem, so that it will be quite possible for the wearer to walk comfortably in it and even to step on shore from a boat without any imminent risk of falling on her nose. In the looping of black satin ribbons round the lower part of the back of the skirt, a certain concession is made to the more or less crazy mode of the moment. These ribbons, however, which form part and parcel of the black satin sash, might be dispensed with quite easily by those who very sensibly make comfort the first consideration where country frocks are concerned. The black satin waist-belt should still be left, of course but the other ribbons are not absolutely necessary, since the skirt would fall in very graceful folds without them.

THE BODICE.

Particularly pretty is the arrangement of the bodice, which is carried out in the fashionable Magyar or seamless shape. The loosely hanging linen elbow sleeves are cut in one with the rest of the bodice, which buttons invisibly at the back. For the chemisette and the under-sleeves ivory white Alencon lace is used, mounted on a lining of fine white net. A V-shaped motif of the same lace adorns the front of the bodice, which is also trimmed with strappings and rosette bows of black satin ribbon.

THE HAT.

Quite a simple hat completes the toilette. It is made in the latest shape, with a curved mushroom brim, and it is covered quite smoothly with pale green linen, and trimmed round the crown with a band of black velvet ribbon. The shoes are of pale green suede, matching exactly the colour of the linen, and finished with suede-covered buckles to match

DINGOES ON THE INCREASE.

The alarming increase in the number of dingoes in the northern pastoral areas of Australia has caused grave concern to stationowners during recent years. The subdivision of much of the land into vermin districts, controlled by a board, and the erection of vermin proof fencing has certainly done a good deal to enable the pest to be coped with, but this alone has not answered the purpose. Landholders' opinions as to what was necessary adequately to cope with the growing pest, which threatens the very existence of their flocks, were freely expressed at Port Augusta on the 13th ultimo when, hearing that on, vermin board head that morning decided to abandon payment for scalps, a number of pastoralists who were in town for the annual races, hurriedly convened a meeting to consider the situation.

Mr. O. Hirsch was elected chairman, and the subject was discussed in all its phases. Motions were carried to the effect that the larger vermin districts were unmanagably large, and their sundivision was desirable. It was pointed out that in large districts, in which the bulk of the land was held by one lessee, he could not have his run divided with a dog fence for the purpose of checking the dogs without the board raising a rate also from the smaller holders, who gained no benefit. It was stated that Government assistance should be given in the same way as outside the vermin area. For this amendment of the Vermin Act was necessary, so that a pastoralist could borrow money for the fence material and construction from the Government paying it back by instalments spread over a long term of years, similar to the practice followed by district councils.

The question of killing off the dingo was discussed at great length, and the meeting unanimously agreed that there was only one satisfactory method, and that was by paying for scalps.

Deplorable instances of the ravages among sheep caused by dingoes, and the increase of the letter in past years were detailed afterwards to a representative of "The Advertiser," and may be summarised as follows.—In some districts dogs are more plentiful now after scalp-buying has been abandoned for a time, than they were before the Government first instituted the system of payment for scalps. One dog in a week will do as much as £50 worth of damage among a flock. In one instance one dog killed 300 sheep in a very few weeks. In summer time, when boundary riders and others are camping at the waters, the dingoes sometimes get their water supply by ripping up the flanks of the sheep after the sheep come away from drinking at the wells. This was by no means unusual, and was one factor in making the ravages of the dogs more complete. One station shore 22,000 sheep one year, and the following shearing, mainly through decimation of the flocks by dingoes, yarded only 11,000 sheep, including lambs. During the period named there were good herbage and fair water supplies. Within the last 12 months in one vermin district a beast was killed and the offal was sprinkled with strychnine and thrown over the dividing fence, with the result that the following morning 17 dingoes were picked up dead within a few hundred yards. On one property outside a vermin district, without any special trouble 1,000 dogs have been killed within the past 12 months, and during the same period, in a station of less than 500 square miles, 300 have been killed. In the north-west, between Yadnapinna and McDonall Peak, there are thousand of miles of country, now rich with feed and well supplied with water, which could carry 1,000,000 sheep. On account of the dog pest not more than 100,000 sheep are stocked. Properties in that area, which 20 years ago carried from 50 to 100,000 sheep, are devoted entirely to cattle or horses. Sheep-breeding there is absolutely hopeless unless something is done by the Government to assist in the extermination of the dingo.

THE first guillotine to be employed in China has arrived at Peking from France. It will be set up inside the new prison, as according to recent regulations, executions will no longer be public. According to the new code the death penalty is in four degrees :—Immediate decapitation, deferred decapitation, immediate hanging, and deferred hanging.

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through the multiplicity of causes which deplete the body's vitality, constantly find themselves the victims of insomnia, depressed spirits, treacherous and failing memory. These, and the long train of distressing symptoms in which nervous and bodily weakness are prominent features make life a burden. SANATOGEN offers not merely a respite but a cure for the condition which produces these symptoms.

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Hundreds of doctors throughout India have testified to the efficacy of Sanatogen in such cases and thousands of grateful patients have borne testimony to the same effect.

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The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson —Judge, Supreme Court, Lahore: "My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and in the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

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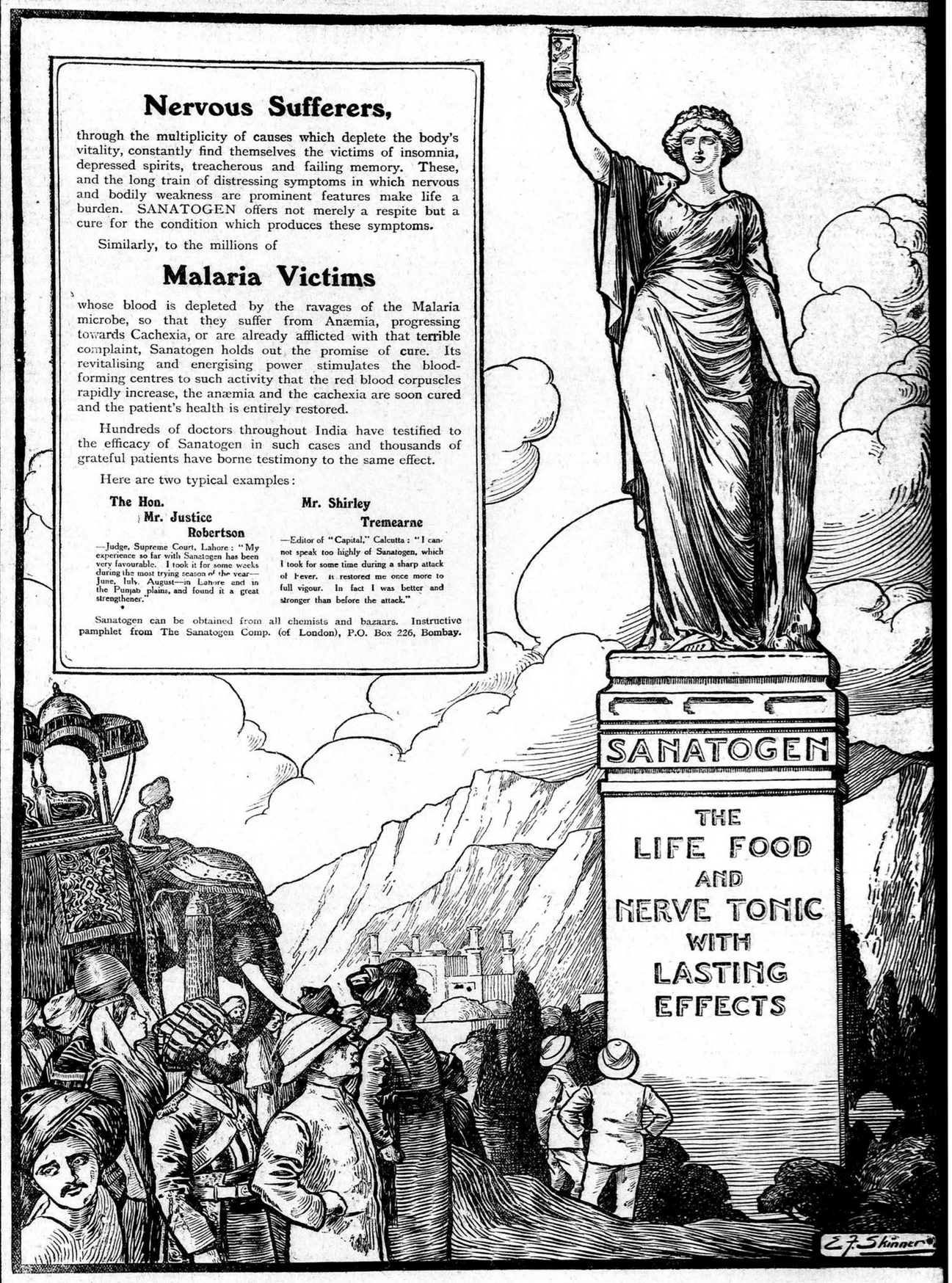

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THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The telegraphic report of Lord Ampthill's interpellation regarding the treatment of the Transvaal Indians, indicates that the Transvaal authorities are persisting in misinforming the imperial authorities as to the real facts of the situation, and that the Imperial Government themselves do not appear to be well acquainted with those facts in regard to whose manipulation the Transvaal administration have no control.

It has been represented that "Every opportunity was afforded to Indians to prove domicile in South Africa, but many absolutely refused to give information." Admitting, for the moment, the correctness of the statement, what of those who (it is implied) did not refuse, and who have nevertheless been deported to India? But the statement is untrue. In almost every instance where a South African born or domiciled Indian was ordered to be deported he gave evidence that he was so born or domiciled. But the Transvaal administration, in most instances, did not even take the trouble to investigate the facts brought to their notice, and in others, although they were quite satisfied as to the truth of the statements, they nevertheless ordered the removal to India of men whom they knew to be born South Africans, in order to bring pressure to bear upon them and cause them to accept the anti-Asiatic laws out of fear of the consequences to their unprotected families. Moreover, the law does not require the production of complete legal proof of birth or domicile. The magistrate who issues the order, does so, not in a magisterial, but in an administrative, capacity. The moment a presumption is raised in favour of the person subject to the order, the onus is placed upon the authorities to satisfy themselves that the allegations are or are not sustained. But, in some instances men have been deported to India whose cases were still being investigated. The best prima facie evidence that these Indians were born in South Africa is the fact that they all speak English fluently, it being, practically, their mother-tongue. This is not the case with any other Indians of their class, and this fact is very well known to the officials of the Asiatic department. The Transvaal Government, or, as it is now, the Union Government, cannot lightly ride away on the pretence that no information was submitted to them. All such information has been systematically disregarded.

But another most important issue has been carefully avoided. The Transvaal Supreme Court has decided that a man who has been registered under the law is not liable to be deported. Yet almost everyone of the deportees was so registered. The mere fact of non-production of the registration certificate is not evidence of non-registration, nor does destruction, of the certificate nullify the fact of registration, for a duplicate may be obtained for a few shillings. The legality of the action of the Transvaal authorities in deporting these men is directly in issue. They cannot hide behind the pretence that they have no knowledge whether the men were registered or not, and that they cannot therefore identify them. For, in that case, they were equally bound to deport Mr. Gandhi and several other equally prominent men who still are left unmolested in the Transvaal. Moreover, in the case of Mr. Quinn, the Chairman of the Transvaal Chinese Association, who is also one of the deportees, he is personally known to General Smuts and to every official connected with the administration of this legislation. He was one of the signatories in 1908, on behalf of the Chinese community, to the compromise that effected and was the first Chinese to voluntarily register. Then, too on their own admission, the Transvaal authorities are aware that at least nine out of every ten Asiatic resident of the Transvaal are registered, and the presumption is thus in the favour of the deportees. Moreover, and this is the wickedest part of the whole business, it is within my knowledge that these men are secretly urged by the police, the magistrate who issues the order of deportation, and the officials of the Asiatic department, to apply for duplicates of their registration certificates, which can only be issued to those who are known to be already registered, and who alone are entitled to receive them. By implication, therefore, the Transvaal authorities are well aware of the identity (additional evidence of which can be easily traced in the finger-impression records of the Transvaal gaols where most of these passive resisters have been incarcerated) of these deportees, and they have wilfully committed a breach of the law, knowing that there is no appeal to the Courts against the injustice of an administrative order.

Then we are told that the "local by-law," under which the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique affect to act, applies to "all Asiatics alike." Now, as a matter of fact, it does not, for it exempts Asiatics of Portuguese nationality. Moreover, here, too the question is begged. The Portuguese act at the instance of the Transvaal authorities, who pay all charges. It is urged, too that the local regulations provide for deportation by land as well as by sea, and the deportees claim the right to be deported back to the Transvaal as is allowed by the Natal law, especially in view of the fact that they were never willing entrants of Portuguese territory, but were forced over the border whilst the train conveying them was travelling at high speed. This excuse, therefore, is somewhat disingenuous.

Lastly, we are reminded that the Union Government cannot "agree to unrestricted immigration". It is the same old bogey as of yore. Nobody asks them to do so. Lord Ampthill has, in terms, suggested a means which, I have reason to believe, the Imperial authorities are satisfied, will amply safeguard the Transvaal from being "overwhelmed" by Asiatic immigration, whilst, at the same time, removing the racial insult imposed by the Transvaal anti-Asiatic legislation. Natal does not possess such a race-bar on its statute book, nor does Cape Colony, yet these provinces have secured themselves most effectively against "unrestricted immigration," and it may well be demanded that the Transvaal shall follow the excellent lead of these territories. It is quite plain that once more General Smuts is trying to draw a red herring across the trail, and it is to be trusted that your readers will not be misled by this transparent ruse.—I am, &c.,

HY. S. L. POLAK.

Bhavnagar, July 30.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during week Kolaba, Kanara, Baroda, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, good Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kathiawar, moderate Ahmadabad, Kaira, Broach, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, slight Panch Mahals, Palanpur. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Palanpur, Kolhapur. Kharif sowing generally continues. Transplantation progressing parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, Belgaum, Savantvadi, retarded parts Nasik, Poona. Satara for want of sufficient rain and Karachi owing to floods. Cotton sowing progressing parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water adequate except parts Poona, Belgaum. Grainstocks sufficient. Prices risen Hyderabad, Kanara, fallen Karachi, Sukkur, Khandesh, Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 31 to 40, Gujarat 7 to 26, Konkan 13 to 33, Deccan 11 to 80, Karnatak 22 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

THE PESHAWAR RIOT.

Estimate of the Losses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

Rai Bahadur Karamchand Khanna was asked by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to prepare an account of losses suffered by the citizens during the last disturbance. The Rai Bahadur prepared one such account which however was objected to by several people as giving an incorrect estimate. The people were accordingly informed by beat of drum to assemble on 1st August at the Tehsil there to verify their estimate of loss and several complied with the requisition.

MRS. RAMABAI RANADE'S REMINISCENCES AND THEIR LESSONS.

MRS. Ranade, the wife of the late Justice M. G. Ranade of the Bombay High Court, the brightest Maratha star of India in the Victorian age, has published a volume, in Marathi, containing useful side-lights on the social phase of the highest Hindu family of her time. Among the lessons it teaches are the many struggles of a young lad and a young daughter-in-law in the midst of their environments. We quote only a few examples. For instance, when young Madhava was at school, his mother always felt anxious for him because he was so quiet and enduring that his younger sister overruled him in every little thing and even when he grew to manhood, she as his widowed sister dominated over him all through his life. Once, his aunt poured a little water into an empty pot of 'ghee,' because he had asked for it when it was not taken out of the stock, warmed it, and poured the liquid over his bread. It had only the smell of the 'ghee' and perhaps a thin layer over it, but little Madhava did not even show surprise. He quietly ate the bread. His aunt therefore thought he was stupid and his little sister clasped her hands. But he did not pay any attention to her. This, the aunt and the sister thought a proof of his stupidity, but his subsequent life proved that he was too considerate to create a row with an old foolish aunt. She while relating the incident after he became a judge, added "Oh he is so stupid, sush a brute ('nandi')! That he gets a high salary is only a freak of Fortune!"

When loyal Justice Madhavraw was forced by his father to marry a virgin instead of a widow, as expected by the reformed party to which he belonged, he, as soon as the ceremony was over, shut himself up in his room and chained it from inside. A self-styled social reformer of Bombay who could not withstand the temptation of drinking to excess while on a short visit to England, presumes to call this submission to one's own father a weakness. It is a matter of common knowledge that many magnates in Bombay cannot lay claims to a tithe of Madhavraw's sterling merits. We agree with the lady authoress in accepting this as an excellent example of self-sacrifice and magnanimity of heart of an obedient and grateful son. He argued, he tried his best to persuade his father to give up the scheme. He even cited the example of his own younger widowed sister as the fittest subject for a fresh marriage, but when he saw that his obdurate and stubborn father would not yield, he, as the most dutiful son of an old-fashioned father, yielded, though most unwillingly. We ask his critics to show one example of such self sacrifice. In a Judicial court, if an innocent man is fined by a Judge and he refuses to pay, because his conscience tells him that he is not guilty, he cannot escape the punishment. In social life, in domestic life, here is a voice from the Olympean height to find fault with equal submission to authority.

"Do not be rude even to your menials, and never tell a tale even to your husband" was the advice Mrs. Ranade's father gave her.

However foolish might a servant be, Justice Madhavraw would quietly bear his failures and teach him how to do again what he failed to accomplish. Here we have an excellent example of home-training.

At Nasik, Mrs. Ranade had to act the hostess in a prize distribution ceremony in the local girl school. The District Judge and his wife were the guests. She had to distribute the wreaths of flowers under instructions from the committee of which her own husband was the life and soul. She put the wreaths round the necks of the wife of the Judge and her sister, but when the turn of the Judge came she put the wreath in a silver tray and placed it on the table in front of the party. This was a modest way of avoiding what would have been impossible—socially and religiously—because in India a woman can put a wreath only round the neck of her husband and no other male.

Taking undue advantage of this most delicate test of a woman's reverence for her lord, the old Deputy Educational Inspector of the district suggested loudly enough that the wreath had to be put round the neck of the Judge. He knew very well what it meant in the Hindu Society. His own wife married him by ceremoniously putting a wreath round his own neck. But he was inwardly burning at the thought of a lady of his caste taking part in a public function which was his domain. The stern look, however, the lady threw at him was enough. He must have shivered. He sat down in despair. At this juncture Rawsahab Deshmukh, a Judge himself, quickly caught the situation, stepped forward, and put the wreath round the neck of the honoured guest. Mrs. Ranade was rightly indignant at this jealous and mean behaviour of the Deputy. Justice Ranade was all calm. After returning home, he teased her jocularly at refusing to put the wreath, and she gave him the reply every good Hindu woman would give. He coolly added, "But my friend Deshmukh saved you." Yes, said the noble authoress, "his is a different case. He has a noble heart. He is not a cynical jealous soul." We add, "He was not such a mean worm." Mrs. Ranade was systematically persecuted by the old crones of her household for studying English. They insulted her, and they compelled her to bathe each time she touched, her English lady teacher. She was taken ill, and had a narrow escape from death. The usual occupation of Brahman widows has been very nicely described. They congregated in her house and sat spinning cotton for manufacturing wicks to be burnt before the deities, and reminded one of a spinning mill. But her description of her sufferings due to her obedience to her husband in educating herself is very pathetic indeed. Once, her husband was very angry at her leaving a meeting in the midst of a lecture and would not speak to her. This she thinks to be the severest sentence imaginable. For a husband to hold silence out of displeasure has no equal in severity in the matrimonial code. Of course, she left the hall because she was taken suddenly ill, and had no opportunity or time to beg his permission, because, no wife could speak to her husband at a mixed meeting according to Hindu custom. What touches us, is her feeling at the particular sentence. It bespeaks chaste love, expecting reciprocation.

In addition to the widow marriage tale, Justice Madhavaraw's critics found another weak point in him. It was his undergoing a purification for the alleged sin of having taken a cup of tea at a European's Gentleman's garden party. He never took a sip. He merely accepted the cup out of courtesy and placed it back on a table, but he was wrongly included among those who had tasted it. Out of consideration for the feelings of his friends, who felt sure that he would not desert them, he did not repudiate the charge, and quietly submitted to the formality of a "prayaschit." This, say the critics, was a great failure. We do not think so. Social etiquette of the Hindus demands some show of submission just as etiquette among Westerners demands many little "Dont's" one does not like to observe. The whole agitation was conducted by hypocrites many of whom secretly take even animal food in butler's and khansama's busti huts. It was all a jealous affair and the best thing to do was to show no front, just as the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, has done this week to an agitation got up on racial basis regarding King Edward's Memorial. Sir Edward Baker wisely withdraws and shows as much wisdom as Justice Ranade did. Never excite general opposition, never court the animosity of the public, is a wise law and that law Justice Ranade obeyed.

On one occasion, he found his beloved wife speaking to her cook in a dictatorial tone, and he gave her a nice piece of advice, which every master ought to study. His personal care and solicitous enquiries about his servants were typical. His sending his own dear wife to the plague-camp to make enquiries about them because he himself was very hard-worked at the High Court, bespeaks a saintly heart. Mrs. Ranade may be assured that she carries with her the genuine sympathy of all the nationalities of the British Indian Empire, and that there are many thoughtful people who would have been glad to see her a "Lady" instead of a mere "Mrs". She for herself, and for her husband, deserves much higher honours than those of many others. If Justice Madhavraw had lived a little longer he would possibly have received a Knighthood. All the same, the society accepts it. For instance the writer of this notice was going through the Poona Exhibition 1888 with Lord Reay and his councillors. The late Honourable Mr. Nugent suddenly turned to a portrait and said to him—"Look here Mr.—show me another head like that in the whole of India." Lord Reay who had overheard the remark, turned back, looked at the portrait and nodded assent with a smile. What was it? It was Justice Ranade's portrait in crayon.—"Reis and Rayyet."

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses are left in for Saturday's races :—

PONY HANDICAP, about 6 furlongs.—Solace 9st 12lbs, Murmur 9st 5lbs, Fadgie 9st 0lbs, and Kathleen II 8st 3lbs.

AUGUST HURDLE PLATE, about 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights.—Highland Fling 11st 3lbs, April Fool 11st 0lbs, Haloya 10st 5lbs, Blix 10st 0lbs, Senator 9st 10lbs, and Ulla 9st 0lbs.

MONSOON PLATE, about 6 furlongs.—True Love 10st 2lbs, Royal Colours 9st 11lbs, Foudrette 9st 11lbs, Tana 9st 6lbs, Scotch Girl 9st 4lbs, Morsel 8st 13lbs, Best China 8st 3lbs, Pressy 8st 1lbs, and Muleson 8st 10lbs.

AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE, about 1 1-2 miles, over 6 flights.—Victor, Dalgai, Ballyear, Mehomet, Electric Light, Eureka, Giesl, Padre, Maisonette, and Farthing Bun.

FORT PLATE, second division, about six furlongs.—Sir Ubrie 9st 12lbs, Lasso 9st 10lbs, Isabela 9st 2lbs, Light Metal 9st 2lbs, Embrace 8st 13lbs, and Cairo 8st 0lbs.

FORT PLATE, first division.—Royal Colours 10st 2lbs, Wise Hawk 8st 13lbs, Bird of Freedom 8st 11lbs, Devil's Limit 8st 7lbs, Yuba 8st 7lbs, Bundah 8st 5lbs, Jaffa Girl 7st 7lbs.

POONA RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH.

Entry closed at 6 p. m., on Tuesday 2nd August.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr A S Oomer's b aus m Lancasterite (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Absentee (aged).
Mr. G. K's ch a am g Coat of Arms (6 years)
Mr G K's b a m Not Yet (5 years)
Mr M Gouldass' b g Apology (aged)
Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Girl (5 years)
H H Jam Saheb's bl aus h Rhalition (aged)

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Bahrein (5 years)
Mr G K's b a h Sir Foote (4 years)
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14'0 (6 years)
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Straight Tip (aged)
Mr Newton's g a h Rustom-i-Hind (4 years)
Mr M Gouldass' b a h Padsha (4 years)
Mr M Gouldass' b a h Farhan (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmaiook (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Bushooah
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cookeye (4 years)
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Jawad's br a h Conqueror 14 0 (6 years)
Mr A A Saif's g a h Lama 14'0 (4 years)
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Kishra 14'0 (4 years)
Mr R R S' ch a h Valeron 14'0 (3 years)
Mr Abdoola Bara's ch a h Artie (5 years)
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Lord Mayor (4 years)
Mr Mohidin Suleman's ch a h Usian (4 years)
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr J R Raja's g a h Sawyer 14'0 (6 years)
Mr Tahar Yuni's b a h Hunter (4 years)
Mr A A Ameer's ch a h Sortie (5 years)
Mr Heath's ch a h Wandering Lad

THE LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Takti Suleman 13 2 3-4.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Dreadnought 13-2.
Mr. Newton's g a h Revolver 13 3.
Mr. Newton's b a h Mahya 13 3.
Mr. Newton's b a h Moonsaee 13 1 1-2.
Mr. M. Gouldas' g a h Digamm 13 3.
Mr. Ali bin Talibs's ch a h Ameen 13 2 3-4.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's g a h Sades 13 2 3-4.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Toronto 13 2-4.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h Batoum 13 3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Occident 13 3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Dean Swift 13 2 3-4.
Mr. A. A. Saif's g a h Turco Caps 13 1.
Mr. Rams's g a h Duwah 13 0 3-4.
Mr Abdool Ganny's b a h Prince of Wales 13 3.
Mr. Khalaf bin Sali's ch a h Mahajir 13 3.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Hamim 13 3.
Mr. J N Mahemed's g a h Reaper 13 3.
Mr Jasim Awad's b a h Zappolite 13 2.
Mr Abdoola Farsa' ch a h Autumn 13 2 1-2.
Mr A Razak's g a h Fazle 13 2 1-2.
Mr A Razak's b a h Kaitdar 13 3.
Mr Yusuff bin Esa's g a h Ordinary 13 2 1-2.
Messrs A R Dakil and Bampfylde's ch a h Siberia 13 2 1-2
Messrs A R Dakil and Eastwood's b a h Uddai 13 2 3-4.
Messrs D S Mehta and A Yunasee's b a h Jins 13 2 1-2.
Mr Ahmed Derb's ch a h Dohan 13 2.
Mr J R Raja's b a h Khumraj 13 2 3-4.
Messrs S D Gracious and J R Raja's b a h Mezahim 13 2 3-4.
Mr S D Gracious' b a h Stirrup Cup 13 2 1-2.
Mr Fitt's b a h Alone 13 2 1-4.
Mr A R Ameer's g a h William Tell 13 2 1-2

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13 3 3-4
Mr Heath's g a h Minerva 13 3
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr Heath's ch a h Zuri 13 2
Mr Newton's g a h Uheenan 13 3
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Saeed 13 2 3-4
Mr Newton's b a h Hargon 13 3 1-2
Mr M Gouldass' ch a h Vedas 14 0
Mr M Gouldass' ch a h Jehangir 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13 4
Mr A A Saifs ch a h Woolwinder 13 3 1-2
Mr A A Saif's g a h Defence 13 3 1-2.
Mr Rag's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Sharar 13 9 1-2.
Mr Ahmed Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13 3 1-2.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2.
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4.
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3.
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14.
Mr A Rooman's ch a h Arabia 13 3.
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13 3 1-2.

NOVICE PONY PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's bl e m Not so Dusty 14 1 1-2.
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Ngakapa 14 1 3-4.
Mr G K's ch e m Miss Clare 14-2.
Mr G K's ch aus m Vesbala 14-2.
The Chief of Manavadar's ch aus g Hayda 14-0.
The Chief of Manavadar's b aus m Golighaly late Nesima 14 1 2-4.
Captain J Scott-Nimmo's br e m The Misses 14-2.
Race Declared Void.
Closed Race.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Major A A Duff's bl aus g Skolto (6 years).
Mr R W Z Dunlop's b e m Estella late stella by verditer-dam unknown 14 1 1-2 (aged)
Mr K Robertson's b e m Simonetta
Mr G Heygate's b e m Feba by Brachead Hemchill (3 years)
Col J Anderson's br e m Yvette (4 years)
Race declared void. ADDITIONAL RACES.—3rd Extra Meeting
Wednesday 10th August

AUCTION PLATE—Winner Rs 500, 2nd Rs 200, 3rd Rs 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses entered to be sold for Rs 1,200. Distance 6 furlongs Handicap to be published at 8 a m on Monday 3rd August.

NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1909. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st W. I. 3 lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry for the above races Rs. 5 to close at 10 a. m. on Saturday 6th August with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p. m. Monday 8th August.

NEW FIRE TEMPLE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

The Parsee High Priest, Sardar Dustoor Kaikobad Adarbad, arrived at Madras this morning in connection with the consecration of the fire temple here and was received by the local Parsees with great ceremony.

FOOTBALLL.

Harwood League.

ROVERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

Owing to a slight improvement in the weather there was a fair crowd on the Cooperage last evening to witness the above match. The Rovers, who played an exceptionally good game, did the majority of the pressing right through, and scoring through Beane a couple of times in the first half, and the same player and Jenkins once each in the second, ran out easy winners by four goals to love. Result :—

Rovers	4
Parel Gymkhana	0

TEAMS :

ROVERS :—Goal: Walker; backs: Sabon and Morley; halves: Hodges; Tools and Judd; forwards: Robinson, Deane, Turner, Garvin and Jenkins.

PAREL GYMKHANA :—Goal: Patterson; backs: Tupper and Cotterill; halves: Molyneux, Muir and Major; forwards: Furbisher, Hotham, W. Alcock, Heyher and S. Alcock.

LADIES' GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

There was a Ladies' Golf competition for a prize kindly presented by Mrs. Bruce. The first round was by medal play and the best 8 scores competed by match play. The following 8 ladies qualified :—Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. J. G. Jackson, Mrs. G. Merson, Mrs. Damiano, Mrs. Hilary, Mrs. Elton, Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Peddie.

In the finals Mrs. G. Merson beat Mrs. Hilary by 3 up and 2 to play.

A REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE BY A 65 H. P. NAPIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose you herewith copy of the Royal Automobile Club certificate of the Top Speed Run on the 65 H. P. Six Cylinder Napier driven by Mr. Arthur Macdonald from London to Edinburgh and back; also petrol consumption for the trip and speed test at the finish of the run at Brooklands. This certificate is worth perusal, because the performance, I think you will agree, is a very remarkable one. A 65 H. P. car, capable of a speed of over 76 miles an hour on Brooklands, with a four-seated body and four passengers, and 165lbs. personal luggage with sufficient power and flexibility to travel on top-speed from London to Edinburgh and back, and yet over the same trip ran 19·35 miles to every gallon of petrol, is a lesson in efficiency that has never been approached by any other maker in the world of large cars, either six or four cylinders. This seems to me a very great tribute to the Napier principle of six cylinders. The chassis was standard in every respect, with a Standard Napier controllable Carburettor, without any extra air inlets or any device by which the skill of the driver could be brought to bear. The ratio of gearing was the standard low geared Bevels usually fitted to a 65 H.P. six-cylinder noiseless Napier car. I trust this clear and decisive proof of the efficiency and flexibility of a British car will entitle you to make some reference to the matter in the next issue of your paper. The car was fitted with Rudge Whitworth wheels, and Clincher tyres.—Yours, etc.,

S. F. EDGE.

July 21.

ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Certificate of performance No. 197, in a top gear run from London to Edinburgh and back of a 59·9 H. P. Napier car.

(Under the Open Competition Rules of the R.A.C.) July 7th to 12th 1910.

This is to certify, that a 59 H.P. (R. A. C. rating) Napier car was entered by Mr. S. F. Edge of 14, New Burlington Street, London W., for the above trial.

PARTICULARS OF CAR.

Bore and stroke of engine	127 m m X 127 m·m
Number of cylinders	6
Weight of car, front axle	2090 lb.
Rear axle	2015 lb.
Total weight	4105 lb.
Weight of load	823 lb.
Total running weight	4928 lb.
Type of body	Side entrance touring
Wind resistance area of body	10·4 square feet.

The ratio of the top gear was 17 to 46, i. e. engine made 2·7 revolutions for one of the road wheel.

The total distance travelled was 799 miles. The car was driven at an average speed, for the whole of this distance of 20·2 miles per hour.

Throughout the trial the car was started and driven upon top gear, a lower gear not being used at any time.

The petrol consumed was 41·3 gallons, being a consumption of 19·35 miles per gallon or 42·57 ton miles per gallon.

After the road portion of the trial the car was driven on Brooklands Track, its speed over the flying half mile being 76·042 miles per hour.

J. W. Orde, Secretary,
Francis of Teck, Chairman,
Dugald Clerk, Chairman of Technical Committee.

119, Piccadilly, London, W., July 18.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The King's Prize.

The shooting for the second stage of the King's Prize, ten shots at 300 and 600 yards, on July 15, produced some high scoring and resulted in a tie for first place between Capt. Duncan Campbell, the bronze medallist, Major Ranken, and Corporal P. R. Radice, who is still an undergraduate, and it is a curious coincidence that the three should all have represented Oxford University. Their aggregate for the two stages was 200, but the last man qualified to shoot in the "Hundred" was only eight points behind, and for this particular place no fewer than twenty-nine tied. The shoot-off took place in the evening. The three tie shots were insufficient to separate Radice and Campbell, who each scored two bulls and a central, but Ranken was out of luck, and his first two shots being inners his chance was gone. Radice then fired again and scored another central to which Campbell replied with a miss. This he was on the point of challenging when he discovered that his sight was in such a position as to make this result inevitable is now at Brasenose has shot at Bisley for the last three years, and this is the second in which he has competed in the King's Prize.

The meeting was brought to a close on July 16. The King's Prize was won by Corporal Radice, of Oxford University, who thus achieved the unprecedented distinction of carrying off both the Gold and Silver Medals at the same meeting. His aggregate was 240. Highest scores:—

Cpl F R Radice, Oxford Un (Silver Medal)	102	50	48—200
Maj Ranken, 8 Ryl Scots	101	50	49—200
Capt D Campbell, 8 A and S Hrs	104	47	49—200
Sgt A B Bratton, Cam Un	102	49	48—199
Sgt Martin, 9 H L I	101	49	49—199
Lieut F H Morris, Canada	103	47	49—199
Sgt G Rogers, 4 Essex	102	48	48—198
Lieut G Mortimer, Canada	101	48	49—198
Mr J E Halligan, Australian Res	102	47	48—198
A-Sgt A Lawrance, 9 A and S Hrs	100	49	49—198
Sgt H Gommusdsen, 4 Ryl Scots	102	49	47—198
C-Sgt W Bland, late 5 Yorks	101	49	47—197
Sgt W Tatlow, late 7 R Warwick	100	48	49—197
Sgt G W Russell, Canada	102	47	48—197
Mr L Grant, Australian Team	101	48	48—197
Mr L R Armstrong, Australian Res	101	48	48—197
Sgt W E Wood, 9 Co of Lon	99	49	49—197
R S I M W Thompson, late C S A F R V	101	48	48—197
Pte P Plater, H A C	100	47	50—197
Sgt W Howland, 4 Som L I	99	48	49—196

The St. George's Challenge Vase was won by Lieut. A. M. Humphry, Cambridge University, the Yeomanry Inter-Regimental Challenge Cup by the Sussex Yeomanry, the Lords and Commons match for the "Vizianagram" Challenge Cups by the Commons team, and the Roberts Challenge Cup by the 3rd Rifle Brigade.

The meeting closed with the distribution of the prizes by Lord Crewe.

POLO.

"Recent Form List" Abolished.

An important meeting of the Hurlingham Polo Committee, which is the governing authority of the game in England, was held at the Cavalry Club on July 15, Viscount Valentia presiding, and it was decided to abolish the "Recent Form List" and substitute therefor a system of handicapping to individual merit, as is done in America :—

1. All polo players in the United Kingdom to be handicapped by points. No player to be handicapped higher than 10.

2. London players to be handicapped by a committee consisting of a polo manager from Hurlingham Ranelagh, and Roehampton, and of Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, Mr. R. N. Grenfell, Capt. Hardress Lloyd, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Capt. H. Wilson, and the representatives on the Hurlingham Polo Committee of the County Polo Association, Indian Polo Association, South African Polo Association, the Army Polo Committee, and the All Ireland Polo Club; three to form a quorum.

3. The secretaries of the I. P. A. and S. A. P. A. to be fully informed about this handicap resolution and requested to submit it to their committees at their next meeting.

4. A list of any Indian and South African players with their English handicaps to be sent out to the secretary of each association.

5. In case of the I.P.A. and the S.A.P.A. agreeing to fall in with the handicap system the secretaries of the I.P.A. and S.A.P.A. to forward annually a list of players with their handicaps for the information of the Hurlingham handicapping committee at home.

6. The County Polo Association to be requested to make arrangements for the handicapping of county polo players.

7. The A.I.P.C. to be requested to make arrangements for the handicapping of Irish polo players.

8. The Army Polo Committee to be requested to make arrangements for the handicapping of Army polo players.

9. Suggestions to be sent to India, Egypt, and South Africa and the Colonies, to try the same system.

10. As regards 6, 7, 8, and 9, the Hurlingham handicapping committee will handicap any county, All-Ireland Polo Club, Army, Indian, Egyptian, South African or other colonial players whose form they know.

11. The Hurlingham handicapping committee to meet once during the winter to draw up the handicap, and also on the first Monday in May, the first Monday in June, and the first Monday in July to revise it. If a player's handicap is altered in May, the alteration not to come into force till June; if altered in June not to come into force till July and if altered in July not to come into force till August.

12. Should any player who has no handicap desire to play in any game, match, or tournament, the committee of the club where he is playing to have power to at once give him a handicap, and report same to the Hurlingham handicapping committee for confirmation.

Note—The main idea of this scheme is that every one playing has his handicap as at golf, not necessarily that matches shall be played under the handicap, but that instead of the system of only allowing one or two Recent Form List men in one team in a tournament, the system in future shall be that in tournaments of different classes a different aggregate number of goals shall be allowed.

The following are the handicaps of the chief players:—

Ten Goals.—Mr. Walter Buckmaster, Mr. Foxhall Keene (U. S. A.) Mr. D. Milburn (U. S. A.) Mr. J. M. Waterbury (U. S. A.), and Mr. Lawrence Waterbury (U. S. A.).

Nine Goals.—Captain F. W. Barrett, Mr. Leslie St. Cheape, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. R. N. Grenfell, Captain Hardress Lloyd, Mr. P. W. Nickalls and Mr. H. P. Whitney.

Eight Goals.—Mr. F. Greenfell, Captain C. F. Hunter, Captain M. L. Lakin, Captain Mashew-Lannowe, Captain E. D. Miller, Mr. Charles Miller, Mr. F. Rich, Lord Rocksavage, the Duke of Roxburghe, Captain L. W. Sadleir Jackson, Mr. L. E. Stoddard, Captain H. Wilson, and Lord Wodehouse.

Seven Goals.—Mr. W. Balding, Captain G. E. Bellville, Captain J. D. Y. Bingham, Captain G. B. V. Bowlby, Captain E. H. Brassey, Captain H. E. Brassey, Mr. F. A. Gill, Mr. F. P. Hanson, Captain Geoffrey Heseltine, Captain L. C. D. Jenner, Mr. J. McCann, Mr Cecil Nickalls, Mr Morres Nickallss, Mr A L Tate, and Mr Gordon Withers. The King of Spain is handicapped four goals.

WARWICK MAJOR COMEDY CO.

"Dear Old Charlie."

MR. WARWICK Major's Comedy Company, continuing their week's season in Bombay, played last night at the Empire Theatre a new comedy, "Dear Old Charlie." They played to rather a smaller house than those they have deservedly had, and although the piece contained some funny passages, it certainly was below the standard of the excellent entertainments they had previously given.

"Dear old Charlie" is a young man who discovers rather grievously the folly of pre-nupital entanglements with other people's wives. For the other wives' husbands exacted an unconscious vengeance by haunting Charlie's happy married life as soon as the honeymeon was over. How Charlie's people tried to dodge the husband and how Charlie tried to dodge any reference to the wives makes up a story which is after all no better than the Curate's egg, in being good in parts. Charlie found the husbands tiresome and in the audience one was distinctly inclined to agree with him. That, however, was by no means the fault of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Reginald Rivington who made the most which could be made of two preposterous parts. Mr. Kenneth Brampton and Mrs. Lilian Lloyd, on the other hand, had the fortune to appear in characters (those of Charlie and his bride) which promised some attraction and were responsible for most of the fun.

The Company makes its farewell appearance to-night at the Empire Theatre when the immensely successful Farcical Comedy "The Dandy Doctor" will be staged for the first time in Bombay. We understand that all the musical members, twenty in all, have been arranged and produced by Mr. Warwick Major. Miss Georgie Corlass, the popular favorite, is to play the leading role,—"Mary Ann," and will introduce several of the merriest of her latest successes.

Those who wish to avoid disappointment should secure their seats at once as the plan at Rose and Co. is rapidly filling up.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of fitting an intercommunication apparatus to 300 additional coaching vehicles on the Rajputana Malwa Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of repairing, altering and strengthening 16 bogie dump waggons as bogie small ballast waggons on the Burma Railways.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the renewal of four miles of rails and fishplates on the Tanjore District Railway from Tiruvalur southward instead from Mutupet northward as originally proposed.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates of the cost of providing 1,000 additional covered goods wagons and 200 low sided wagons required on the North-Western Railway.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 23rd July 1910 show a gain of Rs. 56,52,823 and Rs 1,55,58,381 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1908-09 and 1909-08 respectively.

Mr. F. D. Kiernander Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 10th August 1910.

Mr. A. Upson, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that Railway vice

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PURSUANT to the desire of the Meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay, we hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the MUSULMAN COMMUNITY of this City, at ANJUMAN HALL, Hornby Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1910, at 5-30 P.M. Standard Time, for the purpose of congratulating SIR CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM, on his being raised to a Baronetcy, and thanking the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for conferring the honor on him.

Adamjee Peerbhoy,	Kazi Mahamud Ali Murgay,
Haji Sulleman A Whhed,	Ebrahim Rahimtulla,
Haji Yusuf H. Ismail,	Fateh Ali Shaikh Ahmed,
Amiruddin Tyabjee,	Mirza Mahomed Shirazi,
Mahomed Husain Hakim,	Yazni Meher Ali Chinoy,
Abdul Hussein Adamjee P.	Manlvi Abdulla Ahmed,
M. A. Jinah,	Hajee Abdul Rehman Kadwai,
Abdeali M. Kajiji,	Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay,
Mahomedbhoy Hajibhai Laljee,	Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy,
Kazi Kabiruddin,	Mian Mahomed Chhotani,
Cassumali Juiriajbhoy P,	Mahomed Mian Khandwani,
M. H. Makba,	Mukhi Peerbhoy Rahim,
Salehmahomed Dharamsi,	Saleh Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Kurani,
Hajee Zakaria H Ahmed Patel,	Sharif Bhoy Dewj,
Abdullabhoy Hajibhoy Lalji,	Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed,
Gulam Mahomed Azam,	Ahmed B. Sayani,
Hakim Mahomed Dayam,	Ismail Beg Mahomed,
Sulleman Lassum Mitha,	Salehbhoy Karimjee Barodawalla,
Mahomed Husain Dehdashti,	Jaffer Rahimtulla,
Mirza Mahamedali Khan,	Mirza Ali Akbar Khan,
Faiz B. Tyabjee,	Syed Mainuddin,
Abdul Kadar Khatkhatay,	Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed,
Syed Gulam Mahomed Esfai,	Hajee Ismail Mashim.
Hajee Kassim Jusab,	

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bycalla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, after dinner.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTER of the Shareholders of the JOSI'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING CO., LTD., will be closed from the 2nd to the 31st August, 1910, both days inclusive.

G. WISE,
Manager and Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910.
Sixty years—Rs. 56,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and ratenably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 at multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required: they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

GAYA MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS SCHEME.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

THE Commissioners of the Gaya Municipality, invite Tenders for the construction of the following works :—

12 feet diameter wells
About 3,500 feet of 14 in. diameter steel suction pipes.
About 6,800 feet of 15 in. diameter steel rising main.
About 6,100 feet of steel distribution pipes 21 in. to 12 in. diameter.
About 101,800 feet of cast iron distribution pipes 11 in. to 2 1-2 in. diameter.
Two circular reinforced concrete reservoirs to hold 400,000 gallons each.

Together with Valves, Standposts, Hydrants, Connections, &c.

Drawings may be seen and copies of the specifications, bills of quantities and form of Tender obtained, at the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, 1 and 2 Old Court House, Corner Calcutta, or the Municipal offices, Gaya, on or after TUESDAY, August 2nd, 1910, on deposit of Rs. 50 in G. C. Notes, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide Tender.

Tenders which must be on the forms provided, with bills of quantities and schedules of prices fully priced out must be sent in sealed envelopes addressed to the Chairman, Gaya Municipality, and must be delivered before 4 P. M., on MONDAY, October 3rd, 1910.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Parties Tendering must do so at their own cost.

If an inspection of the site of works is considered desirable any assistance and information will be given by the Chairman.

J. T. WHITTY,
Chairman, Gaya Municipality.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0 per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
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CROFT MODY & CO.,
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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 6th August 1910.

ACROSS THE SAHARA.

IT is easy to imagine, while reading of vast journeys in an arm-chair, that crossing the burning sands of the glowing desert is an undertaking more picturesque than terrible. But let any one who wants to enjoy the grim realities, told lightly and pleasantly, of such a pilgrimage, read "Across the Sahara" by Hanns Vischer, M. A., (London, Edward Arnold) who four years ago took the Saharan route from Tripoli to Bornu in Northern Nigeria where he holds the post of Director of Education. This enterprising traveller conducted a somewhat unruly caravan of Arabs and negroes, many his own escort and carriers, others separate entities who joined his crowd for protection, over the desert. The trackless Sahara and its waterless wastes were not the only dangers to be faced; there were native tribes to be feared whose cheery habit it is to swoop down on caravans weaker than their own, slaughter the members, seize the loot and camels, and fly off into the scorching distance glorying in their villainous exploit. Mr. Hanns Vischer made his journey with the view of studying the early history of the Kanuri people among whom his life work lies. He hoped to find records of this race in the desert where lie, buried and unburied, many monuments of dead and gone peoples. He wanted also to judge for himself the chances of revival for Arab trade to the level of olden days when traders carried ivory, ostrich feathers and slaves—these he does not want in the list— to exchange for sugar, spices and cloth. Another aim was to get reliable information about the Senussia and other Mahomedan sects, and finally to detect the onward march of the desert and its movable sand-dunes, which are already threatening Bornu and the Chad basin. Thus impelled, he marched against the burning south wind, resting, when possible, by camp-fires in the infrequent oases, listening to the tales of the children of the desert. He did not waste time or spoil art by compiling statistics, but learned from experienced Sheikhs and from Arab traders their hopes and wishes, saw, as he journeyed, "the endless line of bleaching skeletons" that told a better and more terrible tale of ancient slave-trading days than he could write. He joined hands with pilgrims from Mecca, discussing "problems of this life and the hereafter," was even hospitably treated by fervent disciples of the Senussi sect.

When details were at last settled, the negro escort were taught some drill and the use of the Winchester rifle. At the last moment an old warrior who had served under General Gordon asked leave to join the company with his wife and a young Tubbu, with his old mother, desired to be taken. Hanns Vischer's kindness in acceding to their request was well rewarded, for the old veteran's advice saved the situation on many occasions and the old dame's courage and her son's loyalty and desert knowledge rescued the entire caravan from ruin. The armed negroes and bad-tempered Arabs never became friendly all during the journey. They took a special delight in asking each other questions as to their ancestry. To divert them from this perilous amusement Mr. Vischer arranged one day a shooting-match, only to find that not one of his brave escort could hit a mark or even aim in the right direction. The Arabs looked on in deep disdain and then showed what accurate aim they could take with their long guns. At Gharrian were seen the subterranean houses hewn out of the rock in prehistoric times by tribes whose names are lost. Soon after leaving Gharrian the traveller found it necessary to save quarrelling and probably the wreck of the expedition, to divide the caravan into two columns, not an easy task. But it was done. The wives of the camel-drivers gave shocking trouble over the selection. "I have seen the ladies of French and Italian fish-markets argue, have watched fights between their dark cousins on the Niger and the Benue, I have heard the language of excited Jewesses at Tripoli but none equalled these black beauties when they were roused" At the close of every march, "the black sisters" had a fight, the husbands had no objection to this, declaring "it cleared the blood," even chose the sticks, heavy ones, but stipulated that dinner should be finished first. Afterwards in the stillness of the desert evening, while the camp slept, there might be heard "the regular tattoo of heavy well-placed blows" in which all ill-feeling died away and the next morning merry laughter once more reigned. Some of the oases were but poor specimens of what they had been; desolation is steadily triumphing. In fertile spots where men fought, pillaged and persecuted, the desert has stepped in burying the water-courses, covering what were gardens and cornfields with rock and sand from the mountains, drying up wells one after another until the starved palm-trees wither away.

Yet at one of these fast vanishing oases, Misdab, Hanns Vischer was received by the Turkish officers with the most charming hospitality. Water, that must have taken days to draw from the poor wells, was ready for their baths, an emaciated goat was roasted, and lively tales entertained the traveller. Near here he had an opportunity of studying the Senussi in their monastery or school. But when he set about sketching the picturesque buildings, he found it wisest to desist and return to his tent, for an evil-looking crowd drew near and trouble seemed brewing. But the Senussi elsewhere proved more amiable. Many of them were pious men, who lived according to the ideal of the Prophet, fed the hungry and entertained the stranger, and when brigands followed the caravan with bad intentions, craving shelter from the Senussi, they were turned back, and their evil plot forbidden. Yet Mr. Hanns Vischer could not help seeing that, did the Senussi decide to resist the advance of Christians into Islamic countries, their number, organisation and armament would make them formidable, protected as they are by the desert which they knew better than any one." There is just a doubt, whether the head of the sect could bring under one banner Arabs, Tuareks and Tubbas, the racial differences between whom are great and the feuds many and bitter. The reader of this admirable book will delight in following the track of the writer, whether he describes difficulties and dangers such as the going mad of a camel in a pitch-dark night, when he flung his loads right and left like stones from a catapult and disappeared into the darkness, leaving behind the belief that a ghool, or wicked demon, had entered into his patient soul and driven him mad. This incident set negroes and Arabs telling the most fearful ghost-stories until dawn, when the bag-pipes struck up and merry laughter and wild dances showed how the daylight banished from the children of the desert the evil spirits of night. He will marvel with Hanns Vischer at the desert itself, "when Orion swung clear of the eastern horizon and Sirius shone across the plain. The first signs of dawn appeared in the East. Then a little red cloud set the whole firmament on fire. The darkness of night was thrown back against the western sky-line; a bright yellow lit up the heavens—and the sun rose in all its glory. The powerful rays struck the plain like a blow—earth and heaven glowed and the phantom caravan warmed into life again." The traveller had his moments when fate seemed all against a safe termination of his journey and again had proofs of how courage and fidelity bring success out of peril and anxiety. Finally he had the joy of carrying out his purpose and making staunch friends of the finest characters among his companions.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

WHEN the sum of Lord Minto's services to India comes to be reckoned up, there is one task, unconnected with his official duties, which will not rank as of lesser importance. This is the reorganisation of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association, a society which has for many years been of good service in this country, but has badly needed a central control and co-ordinated branches in order that its energies might be expended to the best effect. Its work commenced a good many years ago when Surgeon-General Manley, V. C., and Mr. Harold King, of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, introduced it to this country, but no effort to form centres in the principal towns of the Empire was made until 1900. Several centres were then established, but in a few years most of them fell into desuetude. When the committee which was appointed at the close of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty took matters in hand they found that although a good deal of work was being done throughout India in a desultory way, only two centres were still in active existence, those at Bombay and Calcutta. And of these even, that at Bombay was the only one which retained its provincial character, for while the one at Calcutta still styled itself the Bengal centre, it was really working in the city of Calcutta only. Now as a result of complete reorganisation carried out under the supervision of Lord Minto and a central committee, first by Major Cameron, and then by his successor in the honorary secretaryship Major Blackham, the Indian Branch of the Association has thirty centres under its direction, and all of them working with the vigour of new enthusiasm.

A very clear idea of the extent and character of the work of the Association in India is conveyed by the excellent handbook which the Society has issued and of a second edition of which we have been pleased to receive a copy. This is an extended and revised reprint of the first edition and before dealing especially with Indian work, describes the origin and growth of the Society in Europe. It will be news to most readers to learn that when the Association was first formed, no appliances for use in accidents in peace time were known in England, and a gate or shutter were considered the proper vehicle for conveying the unfortunate sufferer in an accident to the hospital or doctor's surgery. Outside the walls of a general hospital stretchers were unknown, while litters and ambulance waggons had never been heard of, except for military purposes. Even the triangular bandage which is now such a popular portion of the ambulance man's equipment was absolutely unknown in England. The Association was obliged, therefore, to import a two-wheeled litter and triangular bandage from Germany, and a stretcher from France, and from these humble commencements it has developed a great voluntary aid organization. In the third chapter, dealing with the organization of the Indian Branch, it is pointed out that a graduated scale of awards and honours for ambulance work in India has been approved. These honours are issued by the Indian Branch Committee half-yearly, and gold, silver and bronze medals are also issued by the Order of St. John for life-saving and special services in the cause of humanity. These help much to stimulate interest and efficiency in the work, but it occurs to us, that organised competitions do more, and might advantageously be extended. Besides the Indian Volunteers and Indian Railway challenge shields there are at present six trophies to be won in various parts of India. Two or three of these, such as the Bombay Police challenge shield and the inter-station shields on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and North Western Railways have had an important influence, and it would be to the advantage of the country generally, if succession of them could be organised throughout the Empire. The spirit of emulation which such competitions will create through so large a system as say the North Western Railway has a valuable effect in giving the men some inducement to make the sacrifices of time and energy which a course of ambulance work entails.

TWO NEW ENGLISH JUDGES.

THE two new English Judges, whose appointment was announced by Reuter the other day, are not, it appears, to be regarded as permanent additions to the Bench At present the state of arrears in the King's Bench Division is such that an immediate increase of the judicial staff was necessary, but there is a strong feeling at home against the creation of too many of these highly-paid posts, and it is not very long ago that the last increase was made. Consequently it is doubtful whether the House of Commons would have consented to pass the Judicature Bill which legalised the two appointments without some assurance that it would be accompanied by other reforms calculated to deal in a more radical manner with the situation. The Government, however, have promised other administrative changes based on the report of the Select Committee which considered the subject last year, and that pending these the new appointments are to be temporary only, meaning that successors will not be appointed on the vacation of the next two seats on the Bench. There appears to have been very general discussion recently of the hours, during which judges have to work, and the opinion seems to have been reached that His Majesty's Justices of the King's Bench Division—with all respect to such exalted dignitaries—do not work as hard as they ought. In considering a delicate question of this kind in relation to the judges, there are of course several factors to be taken into account beyond the actual numbers of hours which their lordships spend in court. The responsibility of their work has to be considered as well as the fact that it frequently demands an amount of deep thought and research after the sittings are over, and also that the majority of the judges are men of advanced age. As against these it has to be remembered that the holidays allowed by law are very liberal and viewing all these points together the Government have agreed to the view that the judges have no right to give themselves a complete holiday every Saturday in addition. The resumption of Saturday sittings is to be one of the principal reforms and the Prime Minister has announced that it will in future "be the rule, subject to special exigencies, that a judge is expected to sit on Saturdays unless he has sat during the preceding days in the week for such an additional number of hours as are practically equivalent to a normal sitting." This will no doubt have considerable effect, but there are still some people who agree with Mr. Haldane that it is "rather startling" to find that there are 169 days in the year on which judges do not sit, and who will not be satisfied without some curtailment of the Long Vacation.

IT is quite probable that the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will visit Bombay during the second half of this month. Sir Guy is expected to leave Simla about the 15th instant, and will be absent for a fortnight.

AN application has been made to the Government of India for the retention of the services of Mr. Justice Parlett, as Additional Judge, of the Lower Burma Chief Court, for another six months, so as to enable the present arrears of work to be cleared off.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delhi," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. on Monday the 8th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia." with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant.

THE marriage will take place at Bolarum, Deccan, on Aug. 10, between Capt. C. G. H. Henderson, 29th Lancers, Indian Army, eldest son of Mr. H, J. H. Henderson, Indian Imperial Police, retired, Cheniston Gardens, and Gertruda, daughter of the late Mr. Horace Boileau Goad, of Simla.

A CORRESPONDENCE is published in which Mr. Lloyd George denies a statement, attributed to him by Col. Hall Walker, M.P., at a political meeting, that "Mr. Lloyd George had told a friend that if he could only keep along enough in power he would take care that no man in this country had an income of over £10,000 a year, unless he be a law officer of the Crown or a man fulfilling some position under the State." Mr. Lloyd George challenges Col. Hall Walker to produce his authority for the statement. In reply, Col. Hall Walker admits making the statement on the authority of "a friend," but says he at once accepted Mr. Lloyd George's contradiction as soon as he saw it, and adds :—"Whether you said so or not is of no great importance, for I and many others feel convinced that nothing would give you greater pleasure than the fulfilment of the words which have been incorrectly attributed to you." Mr. Lloyd George rejoins that anyone would draw the conclusion that the supposed statement and the anonymous friend emanate from the same source.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

IN PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

WHETHER it be due to the near approach of the holidays or some other cause less on the surface the Scottish Liberals broke bounds the other night and gave themselves up to a fierce attack on that most mild-mannered of Ministers, Lord Pentland. There is no doubt considerable dissatisfaction on the back benches of the Ministerial side with the Secretary of Scotland for what is considered his lethargy and his disinclination to stand up to the overbearing and tyrannical bureaucrats of his department, but I am half inclined to suspect that Lord Pentland was only used as an instrument with which to punish the Government for its strange neglect of its staunchest friends. Sir Walter Menzies, who does not go as far as some of his perfervid colleagues from the northern side of the classic stream, raised an uproar by declaring that the debate had not redounded to the credit of Scotland. When quiet was restored the *enfant terrible* of the Nationalist party exclaimed, "It's the first humorous Scotch debate we have had." The humour I fear is far to seek—at least that must be the opinion of poor Lord Pentland. The ball was kicked off by Sir John Dewan who, as a peg on which to indict the Scottish Office, moved a reduction of the vote by £100. The amendment was seconded by the Conservative Lord Tullibardine, but later in the evening another member of his party, an ex-Scottish Law Officer, came forward to defend the Government from its own rebellious followers. Of course Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton—there is life in the old dog yet—was much to the fore, and he insisted that the Scottish Secretary should always be a member of the House of Commons. The Lord Advocate made a spirited defence for his chief, but the recalcitrants insisted upon going to a division. For the reduction 64 voted, the majority against being 64. Sir Henry Dalziel renewed the onslaught and one of the charges he flung at the Treasury Bench was that it had ignored a small request from 42 members that the headquarters of the Scottish Office should be transferred from London to Scotland. Probably the Government think that it will be time enough for this when Scotland has a Parliament of her own in Edinburgh. But Sir M. Dalziel, having got off his chest the speech he wanted to make, did not wish to carry the matter further, but he was hoist with his own petard. A Conservative Scots member, Mr. Mackinder, mischievously moved an amendment to reduce the amount of the vote by £50. The Scottish evening was perhaps the liveliest sitting of the week, but much interest was aroused by the prison reforms announced by Mr. Churchill and this afternoon there has been a brisk debate on the Civil List, the Labour members wishing to reduce the local grant.

"EPIDEMIC OF CRIME."

The above has been the standing heading in the columns of some of our daily papers for the past week or so, for hour after hour has succeeded the mystery of Camden Town, the most mysterious of all, not even excepting the Crippen affairs, being the murder of Mr. Anderson, a middle aged actor in the garden of a house near Battersea Park. New Scotland Yard are experiencing the truth of the saying of the ancients that the gods do not allow mortals to be successful in all things for fear that their natures should be spoilt. Their discovery of the remains (whose remains has yet to be proved) buried under the floor of the cellar in the house occupied by the missing "Dr." Crippen, was regarded as a smart piece of detective work which the public hardly expected our Criminal Investigation Department to be capable of. But suddenly the word of public opinion changed somewhat and many who do not usually agree with the redoubtable Mr. Will Thorne are disposed to join with him in this matter. In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, he asked the representative of the Home Office whether he could state who was responsible for allowing Dr. Crippen to get out of the hands of the police when it was known by the Chief of the Police at Scotland Yard that Dr. Crippen had made several false statements about the murdered woman which cast suspicion upon the woman's husband that he was responsible for the crime; whether he was aware that the Chief of the Police on June 30 began his investigation on the strength of information given by Mrs. Crippen's friends; whether he was aware that during the investigation the police kept no close watch upon Dr. Crippen, and it was in consequence of the pressing inquiries that caused Dr. Crippen to vanish; and that it was not until July 13 that a search of his house was made, which gave Dr. Crippen three days to get away before the police acted, which showed that the Chief of the Police had Dr. Crippen under his observation for nine days and then allowed him to get away; and whether he intended taking any action in the matter, Mr. Churchill himself was not present to answer the question but his colleague Mr. Masterman put the questioner off by telling him in the customary official manner that it is very undesirable to discuss at the present time details of the important inquiry on which the police are intently engaged. A leading official at Scotland Yard has however discussed the matter at very considerable length with a newspaper representative and he has no difficulty in showing the absurdity of some charges which, so far as I am aware, have not been made by any responsible persons. We all know that the English police authorities unlike their confreres in some other countries have not the power to arrest people on mere suspicion and we do not wish them to have that power. We also may admit that they could not have prevented "Dr." Crippen from going away; but it is not clear why they did not shadow him and even if he did go abroad, surely a detective could have been spared to hang on to the man's coat tails until the psychological moment.

THE GUNNERS' MEMORIAL.

The memorial erected in the Mall by the Royal Artillery to their comrades who fell in the South African War was unveiled on Wednesday, the principal part in the interesting ceremony being taken by the Duke of Connaught. The memorial itself is somewhat of a disappointment in certain respects. In design it is infinitely better than anything of the kind with which the Metropolis has been blessed or cursed in recent years; it is not imposing enough for the surroundings. If I may be excused homely language it requires to be several sizes larger to be impressive, especially as it is so near that huge and ridiculous monument, the Duke of York's Column. The "powerful war charger" as it is officially described looks more like a polo pony than a military steed and the female figure representing peace is also by no means as commanding as it might to be. Moreover her wings from two or three points of view decidedly ungraceful, not to say grotesque, and as I heard a spectator say look like an aeroplane. They are far too large, I should say, for the body. The design and execution are, however, as I have said, admirable; the embroidery too if I may so describe it—the bronze frieze below the main group and the reliefs on the piers, one representing the Garrison and the other the Mountain Artillery, are also most effective. Upon the floor of the stone platform are inscribed upon bronze plates in rather small letters the names of all the brave fellows. This is a novelty but a better place for the names would have been the wall of the platform. It is much to be regretted that the occasion was not "boomed" as it might to have been. Anything finer of its kind than the procession of Artillerymen along the Embarkment after the service in St. Paul's, I have not seen for a very long time. We are all proud of our "Gunners" and if adequate steps had been taken beforehand to inform the public that there would be this splendid military procession, the finest thoroughfare would have been crowded, instead of which it was empty or as empty as it ever is. *Coelum non animum, mutant*, and the War Office has changed from Pall Mall to Whitehall, but it is in some respects still the same blundering old War Office.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The reception which was to have been given to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday has been postponed. The prime movers were the Parsee Association of Europe and they issued a circular inviting friends of other nationalities to subscribe. There is, I believe, a feeling in some quarters that it would be more complimentary to our honoured guest and more satisfactory all round if the arrangements were entrusted to a committee representing other nationalities interested.

In addition to those mentioned last week Viscount Morley's guests at the Athenæum Club dinner included Sir William Lee Warner, Sir David Barr and Sir Arthur Nicolson who succeeds Sir Charles Hardinge as Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The papers this morning, referring to Viscount Morley's reception of the Gaekwar at the India Office, describe it as a ceremonial visit and mention that the entrance hall staircase and corridors were covered—they mean partially covered as if all this was unusual. It is not unusual but is is always done when one of the King-Emperor's feudatories pays a formal visit to the Secretary of State for India in his official capacity. The interview between His Highness and his Lordship lasted almost an hour. In a discussion the other day on the alleged paucity of scholarship in the hierarchy I heard a man say that there were more real scholars amongst the clerks in Whitehall than on the Episcopal Bench. However that may be, there is a junior in one of our Government offices who knows Sanskrit as well as Professor Gilbert Murray, and at the India office Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, not long since promoted from the position of private secretary to the secretaryship of the Political and Secret Department, adds to his attainments as an able official the distinction of being editor of an Oxford edition of Virgil. The late Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Lord Kilbracken (formerly Sir Arthur Godley) was as wellknown an accomplished classical scholar as a man who was Private Secretary to Gladstone ought to be.

Many people staying at Folkestone and Dover have crossed the Channel this week to assist at the celebration of the tercentenary of that great French Admiral Abraham Duquesne. Duquesne was not only a renowned sailor but a man of fine character and no Vicar of Bray. A Protestant rather than abandon his convictions he sacrified the coveted distinction of Marshal of France. Withal he was, as all really big men are, very modest. He never forgot or felt ashamed of his humble beginnings. After one of his victories he received a summons from Louis XIV. Asked by one of his friends what amongst all the splendour of the courts of the *Grand Monarque* struck him as the most wonderful he replied "C'est de m'y voir" (to see myself there).

Colonel Seely has removed the doubts which many have felt as to the proper way of describing British South Africa under the new confederacy. The correct title is not as some supposed "United South Africa," but Union of South Africa, or more briefly "the Union." This may be displeasing to the purists who would like to see the designation "the Empire" give place to something more suitable and accurate. I once heard the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman express regret that our Australian fellow-subjects had appropriated the term Commonwealth. He thought that would have done better as a description of the whole of the States under the British Crown which certainly in a literal sense are not an "Empire." Mr. Lloyd George who whatever his faults, is evidently not a man who bears ill-will to those who have despitefully used him was amiability itself at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor in honour of Finance and Commerce, official and non-official, the other evening. Our daring Chancellor was loud in his praises of the tea merchants and others who long before his celebrated or notorious Budget was passed paid their taxes like men, and he, as Commercial member of Council, is dying out.

THE engagement is announced of Capt. Walter Fellowes Cowan Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), only son of the late William Gilchrist, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, India, and Myra, only daughter of Major-Gen. R. A. Carew Hunt, J. P., of Sid Abbey, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Brig.-Gen. Sir William H. Manning, K. C. M. G., C. B., Indian Army, Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate, and Clara Maude, only daughter of Charles J. Ross, of 66, Grosvenor Street, W., and Heatherdene, Bagshot, Surrey.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Reginald Symes, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Alfred Symes, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, and Aileen Frances, younger daughter of the late Major Hatchell, Indian Army Medical Service, and Mrs. Hatchell, Abingdon Mansions, Kensington.

AN extraordinary motoring fatality is reported from Paris, the victim being M. Duchastelet, a well-known medical man. According to the "Times" correspondent, Dr. Duchastelet had passed the evening at one of the Champs Elysees music-halls. On coming away he was standing in front of his electric motor-car lighting the lantern, when suddenly the car started forward of its own motion, and crushed him against another car that was just in front. He fainted and was carried to the Beaujon Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. The only possible explanation of this accident is that a drop of rain fell on the rheostat of the dynamo while the Doctor was standing in front of the motor-car, and that it produced a short circuit, which set into simultaneous action the entire series of electric batteries, with the result that the car started off at its highest speed.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

DR. JAMESON ATTACKS THE MINISTRY.

Cabinet of Reactionaries.

MR. SMUT'S REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg that interest in the Union electioneering campaign centres in Johannesburg, the Reef and Pretoria, where the leaders are brought into sharper conflict.

An immense meeting was held at Johannesburg last night, at which Dr. Jameson received an enthusiastic ovation. He emphasised his personal regard for Mr. Botha, and said in his present position Mr. Botha was surrounded by reactionaries, and that meant the negation of righteous, clean, honest Government. Mr. Botha was simply a member of the Cabinet, of which the majority openly flouted his enlightened views. Dr. Jameson adbered to his ideal of the "best men" Government, capable of obliterating racialism.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg that Mr. Smuts, replying to Dr. Jameson's speech, said, "All members of the Cabinet are agreed that there shall be no compulsion regarding education. We are not going to force anything down the throats of unwilling people."

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Lord Hardinge's Successor.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Sir G. W. Buchanan, Minister to the Hague, has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Sir R. S. Paget, who is now Minister at Munich, has been appointed to Belgrade.

Sir V. Corbett, now Minister to Venezuela, goes to Munich.

[Sir George William Buchanan, G. C. V. O., K.C.M.G., was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague in 1908. He was born at Copenhagen in 1854, the son of Sir Andrew Buchanan, first Baronet. His earlier service was performed at Rome, Tokio, Vienna and Berne. At the Swiss capital, he acted as Charge d'Affaires several times, and from 1893-1900 was Charge d'Affaires at Darmstadt. In 1890 he was British Agent to the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal, in 1900 he became Secretary to the Embassy at Rome and from 1901-3 held a similar post at Berlin. From 1903-8 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal to-day, the chairman anticipated a loss of revenue owing to reduced imports of cotton. The Company had suffered to the extent of £12,000, and no relief could be expected yet.

SHIP REPAIRERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Secretary of the Union addressed the strikers at Glasgow this afternoon. Many resumed work, and the situation is now more hopeful.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE SAILORS.

To be Feted Together.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The officers and men of the Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" at Portsmouth are being splendidly entertained by the Naval authorities and the Municipality.

Four Russian cruisers arrive to-morrow, the officers and men of which will be entertained with the Japanese.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

A Manifesto.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Scottish National Committee, formed of twenty-one Scottish Liberal Commoners, has issued a Manifesto urging that the settlement of the constitutional question is an opportunity of securing self-government for Scotland, whose claim is not less urgent than that of Ireland. The Manifesto denounces the present bureaucratic arrangements in dealing with Scottish affairs.

TO HELP AGRICULTURE.

Co-operative Credit at Home.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Earl Carrington has announced that the Government is about to establish a system of Co-operative Credit Banks, especially to benefit agriculture.

DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Commonwealth House of Representatives, by 35 votes to 2 has passed a resolution in favour of the idea that a decimal system for Australia be constructed, and that the Ministry urge its adoption throughout the Empire at the next Imperial Conference.

LORD KITCHENER BEGINS GOLF.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Lord Kitchener is staying in North Berwick, where he has taken his first lesson in golf.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

America's Draft Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that, in reply to America as to whether she is prepared for the Opium Conference at the Hague in September, China states that she will not be ready before November.

America's draft proposals comprise fourteen articles. They include uniform laws respecting the control of the distribution of opium and its derivatives; reciprocal right of searching vessels suspected of carrying contraband opium; the prohibition of the cultivation of poppy in countries which are not at present producing opium; the prevention of export to countries desiring prohibition; compulsory notification of shipments and uniform penalties for all offences.

CATHOLIC AGITATION IN SPAIN.

Government's Clever Manœuvre.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Government have commandeered for the conveyance of troops all trains and steamers engaged to convey clerical demonstrators to San Sebastian. It is believed that this will paralyse the scheme of the Catholics.

AN AMERICAN SCANDAL.

Congressmen and Senators Implicated.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

In the course of a Congressional enquiry into the sale of Indian lands in Oklahoma, Congressman Gore and Senator Cresgher testified that they were offered bribes by a prominent Oklahoma Republican not to oppose a thirty million dollar land deal on which the promoters would get ten per cent. They named certain Senators and Congressmen and also Vice-President Sherman as interested in the deal. Mr. Sherman denies this.

THE NEW ACCESSION DECLARATION.

Appreciation of Catholics.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Archbishop Bourne has written to Mr. Asquith expressing the deep appreciation of Catholics throughout the Empire of the courage, determination and tact of the Premier in dealing with the Accession Declaration.

THE DRUSE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

A Thousand Victims.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The *Times* says the victims of the Druse massacres are officially estimated at a thousand.

CANADIAN FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

Reciprocity with America Demanded.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter wires from Winnipeg that a mass meeting of farmers at Saskatchewan appealed to Sir W. Laurier against protectionism and demanded reciprocity with America.

Sir W. Laurier, replying, reiterated his devotion to free trade, saying that protection made an individual selfish and dishonest.

ADMIRAL HENDERSON'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Admiral Henderson and staff sail to-day for Australia to examine and advise as to naval organisation and defences.

THE GULAB CASE.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 5.

The Rangoon District Magistrate to-day discharged accused in what is known as the Gulab Case in which Mohomed Ebrahim and Salajee were charged at the instance of the Secretary, Rangoon Races, with cheating at the last spring meeting. Gulab won at the meeting in which the pony was declared to be Burma bred, while it is alleged it was actually an Australian animal. The accused purported to sign both the declaration and the entry, in the latter describing himself in classification as agent for another. The Magistrate held the charge not proved.

LUCKNOW CIVIL LINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 5.

Government has advanced the Municipal Board Rs. 1,75,000 for the scheme for the extension of the Civil Lines. This will eventually afford the much needed house accommodation in Lucknow.

MR. EDGAR THURSTON'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

In reviewing the Administration of the Central Museum the Madras Government refer to the retirement of Mr. Edgar Thurston who, they say, held the post of the Superintendent for the past 24 years with marked distinction and success.

THE TIBETAN SITUATION.

Strong French Views.

FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The continuance of Indian preparations to meet emergencies in Tibet affords an occasion to the newspapers to review British policy, especially in leaving Tibet open for the Chinese to re-establish their domination, while Russia and Great Britain have mutually agreed not to interfere.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The *Temps*, discussing Tibet, says China is pursuing a policy which has all the appearance of a disguised protectorate. The "Roof of the World" is still the object of Imperialist ambitions, but that Imperialism is Chinese. It is doubtful whether it is not too late to avert the consequences which will be disagreeable to the neighbouring Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUGUST 4.

The Tibetan traders laugh at the Chinese suggestions of the danger to the British trade agencies from a Tibetan attack. On the contrary they feel most grateful to the British. Doubtlessly they still hope British troops will help them to expel the Chinese, but if the hope is unrealised, there will be disappointment. The Tibetans are unanimous in considering the Chinese to be their arch-enemies. The British, indeed, invaded their country, but committed no sacrilegious act, while the Chinese in Eastern Tibet burnt their monasteries, and destroyed their sacred books and images. Above all, the Tibetans cannot follow those who attempted to hurt the Dalai Lama, for whom all of them would gladly die. The Chinese declaration, that the post of Dalai Lama was vacant, is bitterly resented, and the proposal to elect a successor is treated as an absurd impossibility. Only one living incarnation of Chenrezi is possible. No Lamaist could entertain the idea of another, without surrendering the most sacred and cherished point of faith. Trade has suffered much from the Dalai's absence and the unsettled state of the country. Liuaha Khenchen, the officiating head of the Tibetan Government, has been imprisoned and sentenced to death for refusing his approval of the Chinese policy. He remains obdurate, and the sentence probably will not be carried out. The main road between Lhassa and India is closed to Tibetan officials, some, however, go through surreptitiously via Nepal, Khambajong and Bhutan. Three days ago, Lamosha Tu Hgyikohmo, one of the chief ecclesiastical secretaries, came via Khambajong, but six days ago most of the important Tibetan deputation came under Chinese passport, comprising the Phale Kenchen or great professor, a distinguished ecclesiastic, who occupies the seat next to Dalai, and also a Khumi or representative from the three great monasteries of Sera Gaden and Debong. The Khumi is the incarnation Lama of the Gaden Monastery.

The deputation say that the Chinese, finding the plan of appointing a successor impracticable, requested them to proceed to bring back the Dalai to Lhassa, but it is unlikely that the Dalai will return without a solemn pledge from Peking for his safety and that of his ministers, some of whom are obnoxious to the Chinese. Bear Jiall is anathematized by the Tibetan as being largely responsible for the present painful plight.

The publication of the British plans for sending troops and rations to Gnatong will revive Tibetan hopes of help. The road from Kalimpong to Gnatong, a 40 miles distance, is in fairly good condition. Two thousand miles are available in Chumbi and en route for transport. The Cart Road from Siliguri to Kalimpong is 42 miles in length. Walls damaged by last week's deluge is already repaired. The old barracks at Gnatong are capable of housing some hundreds, and additional huts can be speedily erected with indigenous small makings of bamboo, which are admirable for roofing and walls. It is a pity that the destination of the troops is not Chumbi Valley, instead of the high rainy inhospitable Gnatong. Those interested in the North Eastern Frontier find it hard to forgive Lord Lansdowne for refusing to approve the Younghusband treaty and unwillingly delivering Tibet firmly into the Chinese clutches. The possession of Chumbi Valley which belongs geographically to India, and now forms a foreign wedge between Sikkim and Bhutan would have simplified immensely the frontiers for Great Britain.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 5.

It is stated that the announcements that have got into the press concerning the various appointments in connection with the force being mobilised for Tibet are premature, as no sanction has been given to any appointment save that of Colonel Colomb, who has gone to Simla no doubt to receive instructions. The news from Tibet still continues to be satisfactory so far as the Trade agencies are concerned.

INDIANS AT INNS OF COURT.

A Bengali's Difficulties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 5.

Mr. Sudhirchandra Bose, who, it will be remembered, was charged in connection with the "Rausava Bangla," sedition case in 1908 and was subsequently discharged on tendering an apology, has recently joined the Gray's Inn to qualify himself for the Bar. Writing to a friend Mr. Bose speaks highly of the great interest taken in him by the Chief Secretary Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Arnold, the Secretary to the Advisory Board but for whose help it would have been impossible for him to enter the Inn. The Benchers in a special meeting referred his case to Mr. ex-Justice Sale of the Calcutta High Court, now Legal Adviser to the India Office and it was through Mr. Arnold's efforts that matters were decided favourably for Mr. Bose.

PLAGUE MORTALITY FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The plague mortality for the whole of India for the week ending 30th July 1910 totalled 707 deaths, against 962 cases. The provincial figures of Bombay Presidency, including Sind, are 185 deaths, Madras 33, Bengal 30, United Provinces 54, the Punjab 12, Burma 63 Central Provinces 42, and Mysore 87.

TANGAIL POLITICAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, AUGUST 4.

The three accused in the Tangail political gang case were acquitted on appeal to-day before Mr. Walmsley, the Sessions Judge, who disbelieves the approver, and found the prosecution evidence unsatisfactory. The accused on on release were rearrested by the district police on another charge.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

More Arrests Made.

INCRIMINATING PAPERS SEIZED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

In connection with the Dacca conspiracy case some more arrests are reported. Guradyal Das, an inhabitant of the village of Sonamayee in Naraingunj Sub-Division, was arrested yesterday. Before his deportation Pulin Behari Das came to Tangali and put up with Amarendra Nath Ghose, Mukhtear. The latter's house was searched and he was arrested and some documents are said to have been found showing his association with the other accused in the Madaripur sub-division. Rajani Katna Sen of Kartikpur and Hem Chunder Ghose of Palong were arrested last night. The arrested persons in the muffasil are being sent to Dacca.

DACCA, AUGUST 5.

The District Magistrate was moved to-day for the bail of Amarendranath Ghose, a leading Mukhtear and Secretary, Anushilan Samity of Pangail, who was brought under arrest here under section 121A, 122 and 123 I, P. C. The Magistrate refused bail saying that the case would shortly be taken up. On further prayer to make food arrangements the Magistrate assured that the best possible arrangements have already been made for all political prisoners. The business public was much gratified to learn that the political prisoners are being treated with all consideration by the authorities. Several arrests have been made at Madaripur and Debrugar and in Munshiganj. The whole affair is kept under strict secrecy.

MIDNAPUR, AUGUST 4.

In pursuance of warrants from Dacca, Babus Rajani Kantasen of Kartichur aged about 50, and Hemchandra Ghose, a young man of Palong, have been arrested in their respective native villages under Sections 121A and 122 of the Penal Code. They were brought here last night under an escort of police, and are to be despatched to Dacca to-night.

The "Empire" says no less than six houses were raided simultaneously in the Northern section of the town and suburbs last night. A large quantity of letters and documents were seized, some of which, it is alleged, throw considerable light on the political outrages committed in the two provinces. The police are extremely reticent. No arrests have been made.

A later report states:—In the early hours of this morning Inspectors Abdul Gaffour of Muchipara Police Station and Nalinikanta Mozumdar of Barabazar Police Station with a posse of constables searched No. 4 Ram Kanto Mistries Lane. The Muchipara officers seized some heavy machinery alleged to have been used for the manufacture of cartridges. Several bundles of documents, books and correspondence were also taken charge of. Part of the machinery has already been removed to the police headquarters at Lal Bazar. There are several theories as to the nature of the machinery used. Altogether cartloads of property were taken by the police. The proprietor of the premises which were formerly used as a press has absconded. Another report says except some instruments ordinarily used by mechanics such as lathes, files, wrenches, etc. nothing important was found.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TIGER.

A Shooting Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

It appears that in the recent shooting incident, the Governor delayed firing, hoping that Lady Lawley would bag the tiger. Meanwhile the tiger charged, mauling a beater. The Governor then shot and killed it.

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley has not had the best of luck in his shooting trip. His only wounded one tigress which was subsequently tracked and killed by the Military Secretary Major Duff. His Excellency was much concerned by the accident to the beater who was badly mauled. Under the care of the Governor's Surgeon, however, he is doing well. The Governor returns to Ootacamund on Saturday.

EUROPEAN TICKET INSPECTOR.

Convicted of Breach of Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Linton, a European, was sentenced yesterday by the Magistrate of Sealdah to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for breach of trust. The accused was a convict in the Alipore Jail formerly, but his sentence was remitted and was released for wrenching off the revolver from the hand of the murderer of Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore bomb case. After his release Linton got a job on the E. B. S. Railway as a ticket checker and in this capacity he committed breach of trust for which he was convicted yesterday.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Amendment of Constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A lively discussion is expected at the forthcoming Allahabad Congress. The United Bengal Congress Committee has given notice of amendments in the rules and the constitution of the Congress. There are no less than fifteen amendments proposing radical changes in some articles and suggesting the remission of two. If the amendments are not accepted by the other Provincial Committees they will be put before the Congress and discussed in the full assembly.

COMMILLA AND MAHARAJAH. OF TIPPERAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The Maharajah of Tipperah in reply to the address presented by the Commilla public, said the water supply and drainage in the city would receive his first consideration. His Highness has promised to reconsider the present system of giving leases to Europeans and outeiders for residential purposes in the town.

EXPORT OF WHEAT AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 5.

During the week ending 1st instant 1,083,860 cwts. of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi as against 605,541 cwts in the previous week, bringing the total of export since 1st January, 1910, up to 8,696,477 cwts. as compared with 8,610,003 cwts for the corresponding period of 1909.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

United Provinces Memorial.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 5.

A gathering of about 150 of the most representative official and non-official gentlemen of the United Provinces was held this morning at Allahabad. Mr. Leslie Porter, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, presided, and explained that he had called the meeting together for the purpose of their taking counsel, as to the form which the Provincial memorial to the late King should take. His Honour went on to mention three of the proposals which had been made. The first was a technological institute, which he thought would be a scheme of too great a magnitude for them, and they had better leave that to the Government to carry out as soon as they were in a position to do so. The second proposal was a provincial orphange, to which His Honour urged two objections. Each denomination in these provinces had already its own orphange. A provincial orphange such as was suggested would have to be open to all classes and creeds, and he did not think it would be suited to these provinces where each creed naturally attached so much importance to the teaching of its own faith. The third proposal the Lieutenant-Governor mentioned was that of a sanatorium for consumptives in some suitable place in the Himalayas. This was a form of memorial, which had the strong support of Sir John Hewett, and he (Mr, Porter), could fancy no more suitable form of memorial for one who throughout his life had taken the deepest interest in the relief of human suffering.

Sir John Stanley, the Chief Justice, favoured the proposal in an eloquent speech, and Lieutenant-Colonel Manifold subsequently delivered an able address in favour of a sanatorium from the medical point of view.

Sir George Knox subsequently proposed the best form of a memorial to His late Majesty the King-Emperor could take in these provinces, was a Sanatorium for consumptives.

The Maharaja of Balarampur, seconded the proposal, and other speakers supported it.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

THE BENGAL MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund was held this evening, Sir Lawrence Jenkins presiding. There was a good attendance and the meeting lasted for an hour and a half. Considerable discussion took place as to the form, the memorial should take. Besides the hostel scheme various medical schemes were put forward and discussed, and finally it was decided that those who had put forward schemes should submit them in writing to the Secretary who will circulate them to members before the next meeting.

THE MADRAS MEMORIAL.

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

An influentially attended meeting of the Madras Elward Memorial General Committee to-night under the presidency of Sir Arnold White. A resolution was passed on the motion of Surgeon General Benson "that the memorial take the form of Hospital for Consumptives with a sanitorium or Sanitoria in suitable localities in the Presidency, details to be left to the Executive Committee." The Chairman stated that the fund now amounted to Rs. 90,000 and the Madras Government had promised that if the memorial took the form proposed to contribute a sum equal to the public subscription. The Government was thanked for this offer.

THE KASHMERE MEMORIAL.

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has decided to establish at Jammu a Zennana Hospital as a Memorial to His Majesty the late King-Emperor. The institution will be called the King Edward Zennana Hospital and is estimated to cost about two lakhs. His Highness has also contributed Rs. 5,000 to the proposed All India Memorial.

THE BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

Cost of the Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 5.

Fees to the extent of Rs. 30,000 have been paid to jurors and witnesses in the recent Kheddah cases before the Chief Court, the total cost of Government on these and the preliminary proceedings in the Magistrate's Court prior to commital is believed to be over three lakhs of rupees.

JESSORE POLITICAL DACOITY.

Jeweller's Shop Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Inspector P. L. Bramachari and Inspector Lahiry with other officers and a posse of constables armed with a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Jessore, this morning, searched the premises in 95 Russa Road, of a jeweller's shop owned by Indra Nath Chattopadhya. The search was in connection with the Jessore political dacoity. The police believe it was at this shop that all the jewellery stolen in Jessore dacoity was sold. The police on entering the premises, produced a search warrant and began a minute search during which they seized a large quantity of gold ornaments said to be part of the proceeds of the Jessore dacoity and some letters and documents said to be incriminating. As the owner of the shop could not give a satisfactory account of his possessions he was arrested. Accused will be sent to Jessore under a police escort.

KHULNA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The Khulna conspiracy case, which has been dragging on for some weeks, is likely to be over next week. Out of 135 witnesses the prosecution had examined 125, the remainder being formal. The addresses will begin on Monday. The Advocate-General has promised to finish in three days. Counsel for the defence will occupy the rest of the week. Before the addresses, the Court will consider a number of applications and objections made by the defence during the hearing, and an interesting legal discussion is expected.

BETEL LEAF POISON SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The betel leaf scare has spread over Khulna town and the interior. Two deaths are reported from Alaipur and Pitabhog in the thana of Phakirhat. One man has fallen unconscious on chewing pan at Sibbari near the railway station. Most people have stopped chewing pan.

DEATH OF SIR LYTTELTON BAYLEY.

Reference in the High Court.

News was received in Bombay yesterday morning by cable of the death of Sir Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, late Judge of the Bombay High Court, who died at the ripe age of 83.

On the Original Side of the High Court the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott presided with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor. On their Lordships taking their seat the Chief Justice, addressing the Bar said:—

Mr. Jinnah, news has just been received of the death of Sir Lyttelton Bayley, for many years a much esteemed Judge of this Court, who on various occasions acted as Chief Justice. He has passed away peacefully full of years. He did much during his service in Bombay both as Advocate-General and as Judge to uphold the dignity of the profession to which he belonged and his name will always be honoured in this city.

Mr. Jinnah, senior member of the Bar present, said:—I can assure your Lordships on behalf of the members of the Bar that the Bar must feel deeply grieved at having received the sad news. I endorse every word that has fallen from your Lordship and I have no doubt that having regard to the judgments that we have read of the learned Judge that he was a great acquisition to this Bench and it was so felt by the Bar during that time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar made a similar reference in his Court to which Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, senior member of the Bar present, replied.

Sir Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley was born on the 6th May 1827. He was educated at Eton and was enrolled a member of the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1850; he acted as attorney-general and member of the Legislative Council and subsequently member of the Legislative Association of New South Wales in 1859. In 1866 he was appointed as the Advocate General of Bombay and as such served on the Legislative Council. In 1869 he was raised to the Bench. He acted on five occasions as Chief Justice till the time of his retirement in 1875. He was Knighted on the 1st January 1896.

The deceased took great interest in volunteering and was for some time Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and an honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy. He was a great lover of cricket and played for Eton from 1841 to 1844.

The deceased has a son in Bombay who is practising as an attorney of the High Court and is a member of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

ABNORMAL RAIN IN BENGAL.

Railway Lines Breached.

SERIOUS DERAILMENT AT FARIDPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Owing to the sudden subsidence of a bank at mile 163-2 between Shivarampur and Faridpur stations, No. 34 Up branch train was derailed at 5-40 a. m. and the engine, tender, one intermediate and one third class carriage were derailed, the third class carriage capsizing and the intermediate class carriage landing over the bank. The line was breached for about 40 feet. Five passengers were slightly injured and the mails and passengers will be transhipped at the site of the accident for the next two days.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Further reports from the scene of the breaches on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway shows that nearly eight miles of the line have been damaged between Silyari and Raipur; some forty feet of the girders have been carried away and the abutments washed out.

It is reported that a Telegraph official while attempting to swim across the river at the breach at mile 503 was drowned.

The transhipment of passengers is still impossible and several days must elapse before this can be effected. The Raipur Dhamtari branch has also suffered considerably and traffic is suspended. The Agent Mr. Manson has gone to the site.

FARIDPUR, AUGUST 5.

A culvert gave way this morning on the Faridpur branch line as the train from Rajbari with Calcutta passengers and mails was passing. The engine crossed safely, but two carriages containing passengers collapsed. No loss of life has yet been reported but several persons appear to have been injured.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

Racing not Likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

A meeting of the stewards of the W.I.T.C. has been convened for 8 a. m. to-morrow to decide whether it will be practicable to hold the 2nd extra meeting in the afternoon. If the rain does not hold off some hours during to-night and to-morrow morning, it is hardly likely there will be any racing to-morrow. It has kept fairly clear, except for occasional showers this morning.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF RAILWAY PASSES.

Four Accused on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 5.

The hearing opened before the City Magistrate yesterday of the case in which Khub Singh, Ashuttosh Mukerjee, T. Bradshaw and S. M. Williams are charged by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway police with the forgery of certain railway passes. The pleader for the prosecution stated that it had been decided to charge Williams and Ashuttosh with cheating under section 508 I.P.C. and that in the cases of Bradshaw and Khub Singh the charges of forgery would also be preferred. The hearing of the case against Khub Singh, clerk in the Manager's Office, was then proceeded with.

Evidence was given by Ali, Travelling Ticket Inspector, that on June 19th he found accused travelling in a second class carriage and that he produced a second class pass, No. 273. Other witnesses corroborated this statement and mentioned that on 21st June accused was again noticed travelling with a pass. Captain Gardiner, the Deputy Manager, said accused was not entitled to any pass and that the book containing pass No. 273 had been stolen from the Railway offices. Khub Singh was then called and in reply to Court said the story of his travelling with the pass was a pure invention and that some enemy of his had instigated the report.

The case is proceeding.

CHOLERA IN KABUL.

Depression in Persian Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

The outbreak of cholera at Kabul is by no means severe, there having been only a few cases among gangs of labourers who are at work in improving the roads.

There is a general stagnation of trade and commercial depression noticeable in Persia. The latest statistics show a decline of nearly 27 million krans or 3.69 in the total value of Persian trade, the decrease being as much as 8·80 in imports.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Viceroy Unwell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, who presided, opening the proceedings said,—"Gentlemen, I regret to say that the Viceroy is not very well this morning, and therefore no matter of a contentious nature will be dealt with at this meeting. The Council will meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when His Excellency hopes to preside. The Hon. Mr. Earle will deal with all matters which now stand in my name."

Forty members were present and there was a very large attendance of the public.

THE PRESS ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle replying to the Hon'ble Babu Banpendra Nath Basu's question re the forfeiture of newspapers, etc., under the Press Act of 1909 stated a return of newspapers, books, and other documents, of which the forfeiture has been ordered by the Local Governments under section 12 of the Press Act is laid on the table. No orders are issued under that section by the Imperial Government of publications proscribed in each province. With reference to answer (A), which includes newspapers, speeches, pamphlets, photographs, etc., the numbers in each province are as follows:—Madras 7, Bombay 42, Bengal 39, United Provinces 22, Punjab 15, Burma 51, Eastern Bengal and Assam 58, Central Provinces 63, North West Frontier Province 60, and Coorg 2. The Hon'ble Member has doubtless seen the resolution recently issued by the Government of Bombay, which contained the orders of the Government of India in regard to the treatment to be accorded to old presses and newspapers. It is true that before those orders were received a security had been demanded from certain keepers of presses and publishers to whom the principles upon which the exemption may be granted properly applied. On receipt of the orders, the mistake was rectified, and the Government of India have every reason to believe that the principles enumerated by them have removed all likelihood of disparity of treatment in future. The object of the Act being not punitive but preventive, the Government of India have already advised the Local Governments, to convey warnings to the offending newspapers or presses, rather than to issue at once an order demanding security, when it is believed that such warnings will be effective. They do not propose to prescribe to Local Governments, the form in which warnings shall be conveyed, but it may be inferred that in order that such warnings be effective, the offending passages or articles are usually indicated. In the latter part of the Hon'ble Member's question refers to publications, of which the forfeiture has been ordered under section 12, I would point out that orders under that section refer only to the individual edition specified in the notification, and that if subsequent editions were published, containing no matter of the nature described in section 4 (1) of the Act, those editions would of course not be liable to forfeiture. The Hon'ble Member will observe that in cases of forfeiture under section (1) of the Act, the law requires the Local Government merely to state in its notification the grounds of its opinion, on which the declaration of forfeiture is based. On the other hand in orders of forfeiture passed under sections 4, 6 and 9 the Local Government is required by law to state or describe the words, signs or visible representations, which being of the nature described in Section 4 (1), render security deposited by a keeper of a printing press or by a publisher liable to forfeiture. The difference in procedure was prescribed advisedly and the Government of India are not prepared to request Local Governments to go beyond the requirements of the law. The Government of India had already advised Local Governments that when fresh declarations are made, security should not be demanded from the keepers of existing newspapers, which are well conducted. As has already been observed, the object of the Act is to prevent not to punish offences, and past good conduct and the likelihood of future good conduct may legitimately be required to be conditions of exemption.

PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle, replying to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question re the political condition in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the suppression of conferences, said the Government do not consider that it is necessary or desirable to make any statement as regards the present political condition in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam explained clearly at a meeting of his Council held on the 6th April 1910 that it was owing to the fact that satisfactory assurance were not given by the promoters of the proposed conferences, that the districts of Faridpur, Barisal and Mymensing were proclaimed. The action taken by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam had the unqualified approval of the Government of India, as it appeared that the conferences were not intended for the discussion of legitimate local topics, but were part of a concerted scheme to instil fresh feelings of disaffection and lawlessness. As regards the last part of the question the reply is that the guarantees were by no means considered satisfactory. The Government are not aware that great dissatisfaction has been caused throughout the country by the suppressions of these conferences, though no doubt the action taken was the cause of disappointment to the promoters and their friends."

In reply to the Hon. Babu Bupendra Nath Basu's question No. 3, Mr. Earle said:—"A return showing the instances in which the different provisions of the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act has been put into operation is laid on the table. The return shows that the Act was extended to provinces under section 1 (2) as follows: To Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 1st November 1907, to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Central Provinces including Berar, on the 13th of January 1910. The Districts notified to be proclaimed areas under section (1) were Bakarganj on the 7th November 1907, and 14th March 1910, Mymensingh on the 14th March 1910, Faridpur on the 14th March 1910, and Rohtak on the 13th June 1910. Public meetings prohibited in proclaimed areas under section 5 were Patuakhali (Bakarganj) on the 19th March 1910, Tangail (Mymensing), two meetings on the 19th March 1910 and 29th March 1910, and Pangsa (Faridpur) on the 19th March 1910."

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TRIALS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle, replying to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question re delay in the preliminary inquiry by the Magistrate in trials under Act 24 of 1908, said:—"The Government have no reason to believe that any inordinate delay occurs in the preliminary inquiry by the Magistrate in cases to which the procedure of Act 14 of 1908 has been applied. They find that in all such cases which have been committed to the special bench of a High Court up to date with two exceptions, the average duration of the proceeding from the date of the order under section 2 (1) of the Act to the date of commitment has been slightly less than 1 1-2 months. The two exceptions are Nasik and the Howrah Sibpur conspiracy cases, which occupied a period of about 4 and 5 months respectively prior to commitment, owing to the very large number of witnesses, whom it was necessary to examine. Government have no reason to think that every endeavour is not made to expedite the inquiry stage of these cases, for that is is necessary to issue special directions in the matter.

DACOITIES ON RUNNING TRAINS.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replying to the Hon'ble Babu Baupendra Nath Basu's question re robberies and outrages on running trains, said the question of preventing robberies and outrages on running trains is one that has for some time past been the subject of the Railway Board's most careful attention. Two years ago the whole subject was carefully gone into at a conference at which all Indian Railway were represented and as the result of careful consideration in the light of the many suggestions that had been made by the Press and in letters to the Board certain precautionary measures were adopted. The measures that were taken to prevent outrages and robberies are fully detailed on page 29 of the Railway Board's Administration Report for the year 1909. The difficulty is to devise measures that will entirely prevent all thefts and

page 29 of the Railway Board's

outrages occurring on running trains, and this is a problem that no country in the world has yet solved, robberies and outrages occurring on the railways of every country from time to time. In England in last March, a colliery clerk named Nisbet was robbed and murdered in a train on the North Eastern Railway, and in foreign newspapers instances of train outrages will be found frequently reported. As an indication of the difficulty of solving the problem, the Railway Board has just received a copy of a letter written by an Indian official to an Indian Railway. In this letter he argues strongly against carriages being fitted with the means of stopping trains when running, and the removal of continuous footboards, both being measures the general public most strongly urged as being of the highest protective power, and which have both been introduced. The remedy for the protection of females is that next to the female compartment on every train, there should be another compartment in which the guardians of the female passengers should be able to travel, there being communication between this compartment and the one for the use of females. This arrangement might suit, when females were accompanied by their male relatives, but when travelling alone, the means of communication between the two compartments would simply be in the direction of assisting a criminal to gain access to the female compartment. The difficulty of the problem to be solved has been indicated in order to show that while the Railway Board are fully alive to it, and are most anxious to do anything to prevent outrages, it is a question that does not easily lend itself to solution, and the experience of other countries is of no assistance. All the effect of the measures that have been introduced has certainly been to reduce the number of such cases, and the public may feel assured that the Railway Board will continue to press for further additional precautions, that may hold out hopes of tending still further to reduce the possibility of such occurrences.

DECENTRALIZATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle, replying to Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question re the Decentralization Commission's proposals, relating to local Self Government, said :—"The opinions of Local Governments and Administration have been invited upon all the proposals of the Decentralization Commission, which relate to matters of local Self-Government, namely, those contained in part 3 of their report. The Government of India are not yet in possession in a complete form of the views of Local Governments on all the matters, which were referred to them, and it is impossible for them to arrive at a definite conclusions on any of these questions, until they are fully informed of the views of the Local Governments. Owing to the important and complicated nature of the considerations raised by the Royal Commission's proposals, both the Local Governments and the Government of India will necessarily require ample time to formulate their conclusions."

THE MACKARNESS PAMPHLET.

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re the proscription of Mr. Mackerness' pamplet on the Indian Police said: "The pamplet by Mr. F. C. Mackerness on 'the Methods of the Indian Police in the Twentieth Century" was proscribed on the ground that it contains words, which have a tendency to bring the Government established by law in British India into hatred and contempt. The pamphlet consists for the most part of extracts from judicial and departmental pronouncements on selected cases of police oppression or abuses, interspersed with comments by the compiler of the pamphlet, conveying the imputation that such scandals were common to the whole police force, and were connived at by the Government of India and its responsible officers. The objectionable matter is contained both in these comments, and in the manner in which the extracts were presented to the public."

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re non-acceptance of security in Government promissory notes said :—"The incident referred to in connection with "the Punjab Advocate" had not been brought to the notice of the Government. The answer to the latter part of the question will be found in sections 3 and 8 of the Press Act, which provide that security may be tendered either in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

TRANSVAAL DEPORTATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re the deportation of British Indians to India by the Transvaal authorities said:—"The Government of India are aware that a number of British Indian subjects of His Majesty, certain of whom claim to have been born in South Africa, have lately been deported to India. These persons have been removed from the Transvaal under the provisions of Section 7 of the Asiatic Registration Amendment Act 36 of 1908 for refusing to produce certificates of registration, and on their arrival in Portuguese territory they have been compelled to leave for India under a local bye-law of the Portuguese administration. The Government of India have made representations to His Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject of these deportations, and the matter is still under consideration."

FINANCE QUESTIONS.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson replying to the Hon'ble Gokhale's question re the total amount spent up to date on railway construction, said as far as regards the construction of railways (mainly protective and strategic lines) which has been specifically charged to revenue, the Hon'ble gentleman will find the latest information at page 247 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1908-09. The expenditure on this account up to 31st March 1910 was approximately £10 1-4 millions. The funds for capital expenditure on ordinary railways however are drawn from our cash balance, and exceed by a considerable amount those sums which are raised by loan for railway construction. But it is not possible to say with precision to what extent the current revenues have contributed to those funds in the past. The resources, from which the capital expenditure is derived, were not classified until 1905-06. From that year onward, however, the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is available, and will be found in full detail at page 245 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1908-09.

The Hon'ble Mr. Earle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re Elementary Education said :—"The examination of the proposals, regarding elementary education, referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question has been undertaken, but is not yet concluded. The Government of India are therefore not yet in a position to make a pronouncement upon the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re the growth of expenditure said : "The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the remarks made, in my speech of the 30th of March last, regarding the necessity for carefully watching the growth of civil expenditure, and considering the directions in which economy is possible. The examination, which I then foreshadowed of the financial position and outlook has been already undertaken in the Finance Department, and is making steady progress.

THE DEPORTED TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

In reply to a supplementary question from Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Sir T. R. Wynne said a proposal was submitted by Mr Pringle, but it was a very sketchy one and not worked out. It was complied with the suggestion that he should be given an appointment on State Railways to work out his ideas. At the same time I wish to point out that even if a system of automatically locking the doors when the train was in motion had been at work on the train in which the Tinpahar outrage was committed it would not have prevented its occurrences.

In the "Amrita Bazaar Patrica" newspaper of the 1st August appears an account of what occured from which I will read the following extract:

"In connection with the atrocious robbery at Tinpahar station on the East Indian Railway in which a Bengalee lady was attacked by Charu Chunder Roy the lady has made a statement to the Magistrate at the Jamalpur Railway Hospital. She states that at Tiljhari station she noticed the accused standing on the footboard on the platform side and peeping into the compartment. She hastily raised the shutters on the platform side, but the accused who must have crossed the buffers appeared on the offside footboard and before she could raise an alarm he got into the carriage and threatened her with death if she screamed."

From this account it is clear that the man entered the carriage when the train was at a standstill and when the doors would not have been locked. If the train had been fitted with an automatic arrangement for locking doors which came into operation only when the train was in motion, how a criminal, apparently a bona fide passenger, is to be prevented from taking a ticket coming on to a station platform and entering a railway carriage, is a problem which the Railway Board would very much

the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson said:—"Yes, Sir, such enquiries have been made both at Bombay and Madras from returned Indians. The inquiries were made because of allegations as to bad treatment and improper food, more particularly on board the ship. Though we should not minimise the inconvenience and hardship to which the returned Indians have been put by their summary deportation from S. Africa it must be stated that the reports which have been received do not generally bear out the allegation to which I have referred. The general tenor of the reports has been that the deported Indians rather gloried in the experience which they had passed through and were prepared to make light of the inconvenience to which they had been put. For the information of the Hon'ble Member, I shall briefly mention the gist of some of the reports we have received. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, reported regarding the first batch of deported Indians who reached Bombay in May with regard to whose treatment most complaint was made that the men were cheerful and showed little sign of having suffered hardships. They did not express anxiety about their families left behind in S. Africa. It is true that most of them had no money on arrival in India and had to be assisted with funds collected locally, but the one desire they expressed was to return to S. Africa to continue the struggle."

A further report had been received about a batch of returned Indians who reached Bombay on the 11th July by the s.s. "President." They said they had been conveyed by rail second class to Lorenco Marques and had been well treated and fed on the Railway and at Delagoa Bay, but they complained against the food and accommodation on board the ship.

They had no reports of ill-treatment to make and were cheerful and healthy looking. Of the batch which arrived in Madras early in June via Colombo and Tuticorin the Protecter of Emigrants Madras, was able to record the statements of only four persons as the remainder had gone to various places of the Madras Presidency. The Protector of Emigrants reported that they were all respectably attired in European style and that their appearance evidenced anything but a miserable condition or bad treatment on the voyage to India.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

After the questions had all been answered the Commander-in-Chief presented the report of Committee on the Bill to further amend the Cantonments Act of 1889.

Umar Hyat Khan then made a short speech commending the measure as a very useful one, but suggesting certain amendments which however he said he would not press.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya while not opposing the Bill, asked Government to consider the desirability of making a distinction between Indian Bazars and regimental quarters in order to prevent injustice to certain classes of Indian residents in those bazars.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge proceeded to offer certain suggestions in regard to the Bill when the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha rose to point out that the Hon'ble Member was out of order in proposing amendments to a consolidating Bill.

The President said that he understood Mr. Madge was not proposing any amendments but if he were he was clearly out of order. Mr. Madge having explained that he was not proposing any amendments, Mr. Sinha said it is contrary to order to comment or propose amendments to any consolidating Act or to comment on its policy generally. The whole idea of the Act was consolidation, The Bill was duly passed.

The Commander-in-Chief asked leave to introduce the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Native Indian Forces. He explained that they knew a Code of Military Law was now necessary and that legislation was now necessary. The Bill was introduced.

Mr. Earle moved the report of the Census Bill be considered, and the Bill was then passed.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMIR.

Sixtieth Birthday Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 5.

On the 1st August was celebrated at Kashmir the 60th birthday of His Highness on the completion of the 25th year of his reign. A special Darbar was held and other festivities and rejoicings.

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

A Durbar was held at Srinagar on 1st August and the day was observed as a day of rejoicing, being the 60th birthday of the Maharaja and marking the completion of the year of His Highnes's reign. At Durbar His Highness received addresses and deputations from various classes of his people. Special mention was made in those addresses of the benefit conferred on the people by the introduction of free primary education, establishment of Arts Colleges, High Schools and Agricultural Institutions, measures for the improvement of sanitation, the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries and other comprehensive schemes such as electrical and dredging operations now in progress. Allusion was also made to the remission of the old vexatious taxes amounting to over ten lakhs on the occasion of His Highness' accession to the Gaddi. In the afternoon the Chief Minister, Dewan Amarnath, gave a Garden Party in honour of His Highness, which His Highness and big State officials attended. At night a boat procession on the river Jhelam passed through the town. His Highness with his Ministers and high officials led the procession in State and there were elaborate decorations and illuminations in the houses along the river banks. His Highness then issued a proclamation in which he expressed his appreciation of the loyalty and attachment of his people and his gratification for the strong bond of personal attachment between him and the people of Kashmir. On the 2nd, Sheikh Makbul Hossein gave a Garden Party to His Highness, and on 3rd, Dr. Mitra, Public Works Minister, read an dress to His Highness. His Highness replied suitably expressing his gratitude to the British Government and commending the services of his Ministers.

CROPS IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 5.

No further injury has been caused by the rain to the crops in the Karachi District during the past week, but sowing and transplantation of rice and other kharif crops have been retarted in it by the floods. Rice has been damaged by the floods in the talukas of Badin and Guni of the Hyderabad District and the standing cultivation in parts of the Taluka Chapro of Thar and Parkar District has suffered damage by the rain.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT PICTURES.

Stopped From India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

It is notified that in exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any cinematograph films of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

FRUIT GROWING IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

Mr. Paul, an Australian expert who has had many years' experience in vineyards and orchards and has already been instrumental in introducing several fruits into Mysore

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

The Labour Difficulty

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 5.

When the Planters' Conference resumed its sitting to-day the following further resolution was adopted on the labour question—"That a determined effort be made by the planting community of South India to tap fresh sources of labour and that a representative Committee be appointed for the purpose of acquiring information on the subject."

On the subject of the non-service of warrants, Mr. Aylmer Martin proposed : That members of District Associations do not appeal to Act 13 of 1859 where they have reason to believe that the defaulter has absconded to Native States, as under present conditions it would be only a waste of time. But the United Planters' Association of Southern India is of opinion that if Act 13 of 1859 included a clause to provide for their arrest in such cases it would be desirable, and is further of opinion that this privilege should be reciprocal." It was seconded by Mr. Danders and carried. On the same subject Mr. A. H. Mead, seconded by Mr. C. H. Brock, moved and it was resolved :—"That this Association places on record its opinion that the non-service of warrants under Act 1 of 1903 is still of frequent occurrence in the Coimbatore district and Mysore and requests that the Governments concerned increase the police force in those districts in which labour is rarely recruited for plantation on the theft of produce."

The following resolution was adopted :—"That in view of the increasing production of rubber, tea, pepper and cardmums in Southern India, it is considered advisable to ask the Government to pass some enactment for the protection of those products from theft, both on plantations or in transit to the coast, an enactment similar to the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act being considered suitable.

The rules for the Planters' Benevolent Fund were passed as amended by Mr. Tipping.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General, Bombay, is placed on special duty.

Captain Luke, I.M.S., is permanently posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel Melvile, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Sugeon, Simla (East) vice Major O'Kinealy.

Major Duer, I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon Simla (west).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hill, Conservator of Forests, officiates as Chief Conservator of Burma.

Mr. Monro officiates as Conservator 3rd Grade, and posted to Eastern Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur Janki Prasad is appointed Superintendent, Viceregal Estates, Simla.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Oliver is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Captain D. N. Field is confirmed in the Political Department.

The appointment of Lieut. Ottley Sewell as Vice Consul for Chile at Bombay is recognised.

The appointment of Mr. G. J. Smidt as officiating Consul-General for Norway and acting for Guatamala is recognised.

Captain Macdonell, Assistant Military Accountant is granted one year's leave.

Lieut. Graham, attached to the Military Accounts Dept, has four months' leave.

Captain Richards, Assistant, Military Accounts, has sixty days' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Shore, 1st Lancers, becomes Brevet Colonel, Major Lewis, 35th Sind Horse, is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; Captain J. Frizelle becomes Major.

Lieutenant Colonel Reves, I. M. S., becomes Colonel vice Colonel King retired.

Captain Leicestershire, Innes, Willmore, Walters, Hutchinson, Fleming, Ward, Walker, Roberts and Ross are promoted to Majors. Lieutenant S C Chukerbutty becomes Captain.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Furley officiates as District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, vice Mr. Scott.

SIR LANCELOTT HARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

Sir Lancelott Hare arrived here this evening in the Brahmakunda. All the leading men and officers received His Honour at Sadar Ghat where, owing to the overflow of the river, a temporary jetty had to be erected. After shaking hands with those present His Honour drove to Government House.

PAIKGOAL RIVER DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Nine out of the twelve accused in the Paikgoal River dacoity case were committed yesterday to the Khulna Sessions, and the rest discharged for want of evidence.

RAIN IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

There was a heavy rainfall in the Central Provinces yesterday, Raipur receiving 14 inches and all direct telegraphic communiniication between Bombay and Northern India was interrupted for some hours. The wires were got right at eight this morning.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd July on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	5,000	15,000	.....	20,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	36	106	.....	142
For previous 2 weeks of half year	13,000	25,600	.....	38,600
Total for 3 weeks	18,000	40,600	.....	58,600
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,622	10,015	.....	15,637
Per mile of Ry..	40	71	.....	111
Total to corresponding date...	18,472	48,532	.....	67,004

LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE text of the King's Coronation Proclamation was publicly read in London yesterday, and was published in the "Gazette Extraordinary" on the 20th.

The Coronation will take place next June.

The King and Queen returned to London on July 16 from Aldershot.

Yesterday their Majesties left London for Portsmouth.

The Marquess of Northampton, as head of the mission to France charged with the announcement of the accesion of the King, was on July 18 received at the Elysee in audience by M. Fallieres.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided on July 15 at the distribution of the first instalment of awards adjudicated by the superior jury of the Japan-British Exhibition, and in opening the proceedings read a message of congratulation from the King.

Prince Arthur, on the 20th, presided at a luncheon given to the captain and officers of the Japanese battleship Ikoma, in the Garden Club, at the Japan-British Exhibition.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet on July 15 at the Mansion House to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the bankers and merchants of the City of London. Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the toast of his health, referred to the enormous growth of expenditure in recent years, especially to the amount of money spent annually on armaments.

The Lord Mayor sent a message on July 16 to the Mayor of Brighton by means of a line of Boy Scouts extending at half-mile intervals from London to Brighton.

Extensive comment on Mr. Arquith's speech on the Navy Vote continues to be published in the German Press. The "Norddeutsche Zeitung" welcomes the speech as showing that English statesmen at last understand the German point of view ; the Radical organs criticise the Chancellor for basing the German refusal to consider the fleet limitation proposal of the British Government on popular opinion.

The first important demonstration against Women's Suffrage was held in Trafalgar Square on July 16, and, despite the efforts of suffragists to mar the proceedings, was a successful gathering.

An important manifesto and appeal is issued by the Anti-Woman Suffrage League. It is signed by thirty peers and a like number of members of Parliament, and other forty prominent persons.

As a joint meeting of representatives of employers and operatives in the cotton trade held in Manchester it was unanimously agreed to recommend a settlement of the wages question by the withdrawal of the masters' demand for a five per cent. reduction conditionally on no demand either for an advance or a reduction in the present rate being made for a period of five years.

Some excitement was caused in Hull on July 16 by the news that the Hull trawler Onward Ho! had been captured by a Russian gunboat in the Barents Sea in virtue of a new law of twelve-mile limit. Through the intervention of the Foreign Office the trawler has been released.

Question on the subject have been asked in the House of Commons by Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E, M.P.

At the Kirkdale By-Election the Unionist candidate was returned by a majority of 841, being an increase of 618 over the majority obtained in January.

The memorial in the Mall to the men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the South African War was unveiled on July 20 by the Duke of Connaught by pressing a button in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a service was held.

An Academy of English Literature has been formed the co-operation of the Royal Society of Literature and the Society of Authors.

The case of Savarkar, the Indian student who escaped at Marseilles but was handed over to the British authorities on his re-arrest, is engaging attention in France where the Socialists are agitating in favour of Savarkar's release.

A meet of the Four-in-Hand Club—the only one to be held this season—took place on July 20 at the Powder Magazine in Hyde Park.

The King's Prize at Bisley has been won by Corpl. Radice, of Oxford University who on the previous day had been the winner of the Silver Medal.

The Bournemouth Aviation Meeting came to a close on July 16. Morane, who took the first prizes for speed, altitude, sea flight, and general merit, won over £3,000.

The late Baron Schroder has left £2,079,611. In his will he bequeathed an ancient chalic and paten to the King.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Admiral Bonham, Major-Gen. N. Barton, Lieut.-Gen. G. Wheeler, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Rowe, Lieut.-Col. W. Conry, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Harrison, and Sir L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

MAHOMEDANISM IN NYASSALAND.

Views of the Governor.

SIR Alfred Sharpe, the Governor of Nyasaland, who has arrived in England on leave, in a conversation with Reuter's representative, said with regard to the spread of Mahomedan influence in that part of Africa:—

"Twenty years ago, when I first knew Nyasaland Mahomedanism was almost non-existent except at one or two spots, where it had been brought in by the Arabs. Since then it has spread greatly, particularly during the last eight or ten years. The Yaos are the tribe who have taken to Moslem teaching mostly. On the other hand, among the tribes to the west of Lake Nyasa there is hardly any Mahomedanism. Here the Scotch missionaries have a strong hold on the people, who have taken up Christianity with great enthusiasm. These people, the Atonga, travel to the South African Colonies, and are enlightened, educated, and capable. They may, I think, before long start an independent African Church, which would probably do no harm so long as they do not allow the Ethiopian Church movement to get a hold on them.

"The spread of Mahomedanism to Nyasaland has been from the East Coast of Africa (not from the Soudan), and is due largely to the Arabs from Zanzibar. The movement has grown of itself; there has been nothing in the shape of a propaganda. All through Yaoland—that is to say, from Lake Nyasa to the East Coast—there is in almost every village a mosque and a Moslem teacher. At the same time there is at present in Nyasaland nothing antagonistic or fanatical in the movement. the Yaos being well disposed towards our Government. The movement is as yet quite harmless, but it is, of course, always true that Mahomedanism is and must be more or less opposed to European influence.

"The Protectorate Government has taken up an impartial line, and has taken no side in religious differences. There is no fear of any danger so long as this attitude of impartiality is observed. Neither do I think that this Mahomedan movement is likely to spread south of the Zambesi owing to strong European influences there."

THE CORONATION.

HIS Majesty the King has signed a Proclamation fixing the Coronation for the month of June next year. No day is mentioned, that being a matter which will be settled early in the coming year. The Proclamation further appoints the Committee to which will be entrusted the task of drawing up suggestions for the arrangements for the ceremony. The Proclamation has been gazetted and was made public yesterday in exactly the same way as was the fact of his Majesty's Accession—that is to say, the officials of the College of Heralds went first to the Colonnade overlooking Friary Court, St. James's Palace, and there read aloud the Proclamation. The party then went eastwards to Temple Bar and the City, where the reading was repeated.

THE will of Baron Schroder has been proved the net personalty being sworn at £1,970,927 He left £30,500 to charitable institutions and objects, and a chalice and paten, found near Dolgelly and some time ago purchased by him, to the King, to be disposed of for the public service.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Llewellyn Lewis, Indian Public Works Department, of Rangoon, and Miss Dorothy Cox, the waterwitch will take place at the end of

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

Its Value to the British Empire.

To the "North American Review" Lord Curzon contributes the first of two articles on "British rule in India." He explains that there is so frequently a tendency in India to assume that the advantage of the connection is mainly or wholly on the side of England, and perhaps in England to think that India is the chief gainer, that a comparison of the advantages conferred upon both may not be without value in enabling both parties to arrive at an unbiased judgment.

"First let me endeavour to state what India gives to Great Britain and the empire; for that she is a source, of great material and political advantage to them has always been one of my favourite propositions. From her abounding population she has supplied England with labour for the exploitation of empire lands in all parts of the globe. Few persons probably have any clear idea of the extent or variety of this service. After the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, had it not been for the supply of Indian labour many of the islands must have fallen out of cultivation and would probably long before now have been transferred by cession or secession to another flag. In Trinidad there are now 86,000 East Indians and in Jamaica 10,000. With the opening of the Panama Canal these islands will gain enormously in material and strategic value and their continued possession will be in Imperial asset of the first importance. But for a similar relief Mauritius, where there are 206,000 East Indians, would probably have fallen to France, and British Supremacy in the Indian Ocean would have been in grave peril. We should never have been able to exploit our South American colony of British Guiana without Indian labour; the Indian population there is now 105,000 out of a total of 278,000. We have even been able to spare surplus labour for other Powers, the French in Reunion, and the Dutch in Dutch Guiana. Indian coolies have penetrated to the remote Pacific and the Fiji Islands contain 17,000. Africa which from its proximity to India supplies a natural field for Indian labour can tell a similar tale. The planters of Natal would not have been able to develop that colony had it not been for an Indian population which is now 115,000 strong and exceeds in numbers the European inhabitants of the State. The Uganda Railway was constructed by more than 20,000 Indian coolies, and Indian labour was more than once sought of me by the late Cecil Rhodes. Every year an emigrant force 15,000 to 20,000 coolies leaves the ports of India for these distant fields. There is another side to the question also. The benefit is reciprocal, both in relief to the congestion of India and in occupation and wages to large numbers of poor men. . . . To South Africa I sent out in the Boer campaign 13,200 British officers and men from the British Army in India, and 9,000 natives, principally followers. To China we despatched from India 1,300 British officers and men, 20,000 native troops and 17,500 native followers. Nor were these mercenary forces employed against their will to fight the battles of a distant Government. Not a war can take place in any part of the British Empire in which the Indian Princes do not come forward with voluntary offers of armed assistance; and the fact that the native army was not allowed to stand by the side of the British in repelling the Boer invasion of Natal in 1899 was actually made the subject of attacks upon the Government in India—so keenly was the popular sentiment in favour of Indian participation aroused. I was in India throughout the South African and Chinese wars. Though not far short of 30,000 troops, British and Indian, were at one time away from the country, perfect tranquility prevailed; and while the inventerate foes of England may have sneered at the early reverses to our arms, there could be no question of the genuiness of the rejoicings when the tide turned and the news of victory was flashed along the wires."

Lord Curzon then proceeds to deal with the more familiar question of business relations. India, he says, he says, has become the largest producer of food and raw material in the empire and the principal granary of Great Britain. In imports into United Kingdom of wheat, meal, and flour from India exceeding those of Canada and being double those of Australia. At the same time, India is the largest purchaser of British produce and manufactures, and notably of cotton goods. Moreover, it must be remembered that under existing system English cotton manufactures imported into India pay a duty only of three and a half per cent., a countervailing Excise duty of equivalent amount being at the the same time levied on Indian manufactures. "To me, however, it is less in its material than in its moral and educative aspects that India has always appeared to confer so incomparable a boon upon the British race. No one now taunts the British aristocracy with treating India as a playground for its sons. There is not much play there for the Government official at any time, and, such as he is, he is drawn from all classes of the British community. Just as the Indian Army is to the young subaltern the finest available school of manhood and firms, so also the Indian Civil Service is a training-ground for British character that is not without its effect both upon the empire and the race. The former service is demonstrated by the constant drain upon India for irrigation officers and engineers, for postal and telegraph and forest officers, for financiers and administrators all over the world. The men whom she has trained are to be encountered in regions as far apart as Nigeria and China, the Cape and Siam. They are among the administrative pioneers of the empire. To those officers of the Civil Service who never leave the country no such field of adventure opens. But India develops in them the sense of duty and a spirit of self-sacrifice, as well as faculties of administration and command which are among the greatest glories of the British race. Acting and not talking, working and not boasting, they pursue their silent and often unknown careers, bequeathing a tradition to their families which is sometimes perpetuated for generations, and leaving a permanent and wholesome imprint on the national character."

IRISH TRAIN SMASH.

100 Passengers Injured.

AN accident in which over one hundred persons were injured occurred on July 19 at the Birr Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway. It appears that at Roscrea an excursion train crowded with passengers became detached from the engine ran five miles to Birr, and collided there with a passenger train which was emerging from that station. The passengers in the excursion train had travelled from Birr, and were on their way to Queenstown. So soon as they became aware of their plight many of them jumped from their carriages and rolled or fell down the steep embankment on each side of the track. A reserved carriage in which were 14 Roman Catholic priests was telescoped, and all its occupants were hurt. Just before the collision occurred one priest, fearing the worst, administered absolution to his fellow passengers in the compartment. When the trains met he was hurled violently against the sides of the compartment, and his condition is regarded as very serious.

But for the prompt action of the driver of the Birr train the result would have been even worse. When he saw the runaway carriages approaching him on the steep gradient he immediately reversed his engine. The fireman and guard also assisted him, but before the train could be got clear the crash occurred, and in a moment the whole line was strewn with wreckage. The fireman was thrown from the engine into a field. An injured guard conveyed the news to Roscrea, and soon a host of helpers flocked to the scene, and by noon a special train had conveyed the injured people to Roscrea.

The accident is attributed to the fact that while backing in to take on carriages at Roscrea the body on the excursion train became detached from the engine. Broughal, the engine-driver, said that if he had not had time to reverse the accident would have been one of the worst recorded in Ireland.

FROM the 23rd to 29th July, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 332 Hindus, and 58 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 414. The death-rate was 42·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 49·8. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox, 2 ; fevers, 97; bowel complaints, 115 ; and other causes,

SAVARKAR'S ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Official Communique.

Paris, July 19.

AN official communique issued this evening states that the French Foreign Office and the Department of the Interior have not abandoned the international affair created by the escape of the Indian Savarkar from the steamship Morea and his recapture by French gendarmes at Marseilles a fortnight ago. A formal complaint, writes the correspondent of the "Standard," was made by an Indian subject in Switzerland who stated that the gendarmes had no right to hand over a foreign refugee without an order for extradition, and added that the act was all the less excusable as the prisoner was accused of a political offence. At first, however, it was understood that no action would be taken, but yesterday M. Jaures questioned M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, about the matter. M. Barthou, in a written reply, stated that he has asked the British Government to suspend final judgment or execution until the peculiar point of international law and etiquette arising from the escape and recapture at Marseilles have been decided upon.

A further official statement is issued this evening, according to which the State Departments consider that the gendarmes acted wrongly in handing over Savarkar. The communique further states that, in case of a demand for suspension of judgment or postponement of its execution, the French Government have requested the British Foreign Office either to set Savarkar at liberty, or to hand him over to the French authorities. The Note explains that, so far as the British agents were concerned, the French Government considered that, although the arrest at Marseilles might be illegal in principle, it was not for them to suffer the consequences. But in law Savarkar could not be arrested or prosecuted on French territory, and the gendarmes acted in error. It is stated, furthermore, that the British authorities were not acting in accordance with the French regulations, as they should have notified the French Government of the presence of a political prisoner in a French port.

Reuter's correspondent states that it appears that, according to international law, Savarkar may have to be brought back to France and an application made for his extradition, the British Government having lost its rights over the prisoner by the fact of his having landed on French territory.

With reference to the case of Savarkar, writes the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, it must be frankly acknowledged that there is a good deal of criticism here of his arrest at Marseilles, and there would certainly have been an interpellation on the matter in Parliament if the recess had not already begun. It is argued that as Savarkar was simply a political prisoner, the law of asyium was infringed when the gendarmes, who were not acquainted with the circumstances of the case, took him into custody at Marseilles. I hear on excellent authority that M. Jaures has had an interview on the subject with M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, who has candidly admitted to him that a blunder has been committed, and has added that the question is being submitted in the most delicate manner to the British Government, in the hope that the error may be repaired.

All this, as will have been perceived, is based on the contention that Savarkar is merely accused of a political offence, and that England, which has long been the chosen home of political refugees from every corner of Europe, to say nothing of the rest of the globe, has set an example which France is following and to which France must steadfastly adhere.

The "Times" correspondent writes :—According to M. Cadenat, one of the Vice-Mayors of Marseilles and Socialist Deputy for the city, who supplies this version of the incident to the Humanite, the French police sergeant surrendered the fugitive to the British detectives, "whereas he ought to have handed him over to the chief of the harbour police." A few days after the liner has sailed, the French Socialist Press got wind of the incident and promptly protested against what it described as a violation of French territorial jurisdiction and of "the rights of man." The persistence with which M. Jaures urged the fugitive's cause has induced the French Government cautiously to request the British Government to stay proceedings until all the documents in the case have been submitted to the French authorities. It is asserted that it was irregular for the Mores to enter French territorial waters with a prisoner on board without previous notification of the fact in accordance with treaty rights.

It seems improbable that the treaty contemplated the notification of every single prisoner who is conveyed by allied or touching a foreign port. Secondly the prisoner is "de facto" in the custody of the authorities of his own country. And, thirdly, the alleged irregularity upon which the French representations are based—the surrender of Savarkar by the gendarme—was committed not by a British subject but by a French official. It can hardly be argued that any obligation to repair the error of a French official can be incumbent upon the British Government. From the point of view of international courtesy the assumption of entire responibility by the French Government for the mistake of their agent would be a far less inconvenient proceeding than that the British Government should surrender a British subject charged with the gravest acts of sedition and abetment of assassination. This aspect of the case is of peculiar importance in view of the present unrest in India and the atrocious crimes by which it has been attended. It will also be remembered that there is a small but very active colony of disaffected Hindus in Paris under the leadership of Mr. Krishnavarma.

Paris, July 20.

Reuter correspondent says :—

It is customary when a prisoner is on board a vessel putting into a foreign port to notify the Government of the country in question in order that a guard may be provided and any attempt at escape prevented. The statement issued by the Ministry of the Interior that this formality had been complied with in Savarkar's case turns out to be a mistake, since the French Government received no such notification. In the second place the French policeman who arrested the prisoner after he had landed on French soil committed an evident blunder in giving him up immediately to his British custodians. Had he been a deserter from a warship he would have been given up the ship's police as a matter of course under existing conventions but only after the usual formalities had been complied with.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teneran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th August 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	4	18	14	14	14
Teheran ...	5	12	40	1	55
Suez	5	13	15	1	29

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bushire reports Ahwaz line down Mohammerah side (22-7-10).

Bushire reports Borajoon line to Ahwaz right

N. E. RAILWAY STRIKE.

25,000 Men Affected.

ABOUT 3,000 men of all grades in the service of the North-Eastern Railway Company came out on strike without notice late on July 19 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead and district, in consequence of a dispute with their employers. It is said that the men raised an objection to the suspension of one of their number, and it is understood that the dispute is a sequel or continuation of the trouble of about twelve months ago, prior to the signing of the agreement between the men and the Company. The men, too, are stated to be chafing at the delay experienced in getting their grievances remedied. The strike began with the Park Lane Engine Works, Gateshead. The disaffection soon spread, and batches of men of various grades employed at Park Lane ceased work.

As the evening wore on the men engaged at the Forth Banks goods station, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Heaton, Dunston, Trafalgar, and New Bridge-street yards, Newcastle, also stopped work in sympathy with their Gateshead colleagues, and later the news came that the Sunderland goods yard men had also decided to come out on strike. Amongst those who ceased work were not only a large proportion of the shunters and outside men

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NORTH-WESTERN STATE RAILWAY REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 15, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is aware that on the North-Western State Railway in India 10,000 screw couplings are now required, at an estimated cost of £13,060, to replace one year's breakages, and that the breakages of screw couplings and draw gear constitute one of the largest sources of accident and damage to rolling stock on this railway whether he is aware that the cost of repairs and renewals to coaching and goods stock on the North-Western State Railway during the year 1909 amounted to approximately £145,000, and that at least 30 per cent., or £43,500, of this amount is due to failures of the existing system of draw gear; whether he is aware that the locomotive, carriage, and waggon superintendents were unanimously of the opinion at their last conference that the present system of side buffers and screw couplings was obsolete and of inadequate strength for modern requirements, and that the only means of remedying this was to adopt an automatic buffer coupler; whether the annual sum which would be saved by eliminating the present breakages of couplings alone would pay four per cent. on the capital cost of the adoption of an efficient automatic coupler; and, if so, what action does the Government of India propose to take?

Mr. Montagu: The information on the points raised in the question, which are within the competence of the Railway Board, will be communicated to the Government of India.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

On Monday, July 18, Mr. Ellis asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Who are now the members of the Council of the Secretary of State; what was the previous official career (if any) of each member; what was the date of his appointment of; and what is the date of its expiration.

Mr. Montagu: The following are the particulars asked for, including the principal official services if any, of each member of Council:

EXISTING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN INDIA.

Mackay, Sir James Lyle, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I. K. C. I. E., (late President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; director, Suez Canal, British India Steam Navigation Company, and National Provincial Bank of England).—Previous official career: Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, 1890-93; his Majesty's Special Commissioner for Commercial Negotiations with China, 1901-1902.—Date of appointment: April 27, 1897; reappointed Member of Council for five years under 32 and 33 Vict., c. 97, s. 3, April 27, 1907.—Date on which tenure of office will expire: April 26, 1912.

Lee-Warner, Sir William, K.C.S.I.—Indian Civil Service, 1869-95; Secretary to Government of Bombay, 1887-93; Member of the Governor General Legislative Council, 1893-95; Residentjin Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, 1895; Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office, September 1895.—Nov. 12, 1902.—November 1912.

Barnes, Sir Hugh Shakespeare, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.—Indian Civil Service, 1874-1905; Resident and Agent for the Governor General in Beloochistan, 1896; Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, 1900; Lieutenant Governor of Burma, 1903.—May 9, 1905.—May 8, 1915.

Barr, Lieut.-Col. Sir David William Keith, K. C. S. I.—Indian Political Department, 1869-1905; Agent for the Governor-General in Central India, 1895; Resident at Hyderabad, 1900.—Aug. 16, 1905.—Aug. 15, 1915.

Schuster, Sir Felix Otto, Bart. (Governor of the Union of London and Smiths Bank).—Member of Royal Commission on London Traffic, 1903-1905, and of Board of Trade Commission for the Amendment of Company Law, 1905.—April 26, 1906.—April 25, 1916.

Morison, Sir Theodore, K. C. I. E. (late Principal of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh).—Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, 1903-1904.—Dec. 19, 1906.—Dec. 18, 1916.

Egerton, General Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B. D.S.O.—Indian Army, 1867-1907; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1895; Commanding Somaliland Field Force, 1904; Commanding Secunderabad Division, 1904-1907.—Feb. 5, 1907.—Feb. 4, 1917.

Appointed under the Council of India Act, 1907:—

La Touche, Sir James John Digges, K.C.S.I.—Indian Civil Service, 1867-1907; Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oude, 1893; Member of the Board of Revenue, 1896-98; Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, 1897 and 1899; Acting Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oude, 1898; Lieutenant Governor, 1901.—Nov. 1, 1907.—Oct. 31, 1914.

Gupta, Krishna Gobinda, C.S.I.—Indian Civil Service, 1873-1908; Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1905.—March 9, 1908.—March 8, 1915.

Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.—Indian Civil Service, 1871-1906; Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 1895; Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, 1897; Member of Council, Madras, 1901; Acted as Governor of Madras, April to December 1904.—Sept. 11, 1908.—Sept. 10, 1915.

Edgerley, Sir Stepning William, K. C. V. O. C. I. E.—Indian Civil Service, 1879-1909; Secretary to Government of Bombay, 1897-1900; Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, 1906; Member of Council, Bombay, 1907; Member of Royal Commission on Indian Decentralisation, 1907-1909.—March 16, 1909.—March 15, 1916.

Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K. C. S. I., D. C. L. (late Reader in English Law at Oxford).—Registrar of the Privy Council, 1896-99; Legal Member of the Governor Genrral's Council, 1899-1904; Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, 1900.—April 2, 1909.—April 1, 1916.

Baig, Mirza Abbas Ali.—Civil Service, 1882-1906; Talukdari Settlement Officer, Bombay, 1906; Dewan in the Junagadh State, 1906-1910.—June 4, 1910.—June 3, 1917.

THE ATTACK ON THE RAJA OF NALDANGA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House of any information regarding the attack made on the uncle of the Raja of Naldanga; and whether it has been ascertained that he was shot for having given information to the police against political agitators against the British-Indian Government.

Mr. Montagu: I regret to say that the uncle of the Raja was shot and very severely wounded on the night of July 10. My latest information is that he is expected to live. It is thought probable that the motive for the crime was that suggested by the hon. member.

SAVARKAR'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Mr. Churchill, in reply to Mr. J. Ward, stated that he understood the Indian prisoner Savarkar, while being taken to India for trial on charges of sedition and treason escaped from the ship while it was calling at Marseilles. He was stopped by the aid of the French police. No occasion had arisen for communicating with the French Government on the subject.

THE RAILWAY BOARD AND ITS ORDERS.

On Tuesday, July 19, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to recent speeches of the chairmen of the leading Indian railways at their general meetings, and in particular of the chairman of the Bengal and North-Western Railway complaining of certain orders issued by the Railway Board, and pointing out that that the methods which the latter desired introduced had raised the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings on the State railways by 20 per cent. since the Board were appointed at the end of 1908, whereas the ratio on other railways had remained practically stationary; whether the Secretary of State has received representations from the boards of all the principal Indian railways against the attitude of the Railway Board and the impracticable nature of their orders: whether the Railway Board have gone so far as to threaten to withhold their signature to the half-yearly accounts unless these orders are complied with, and whether he is now in a position to make any statement of a reassuring nature on the whole questions at issue.

Mr. Montagu: The whole question of the orders by the Railway Board which are referred to is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and he is not in a position at present to make a Statement.

WOMEN VOTERS IN INDIA.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say how many women, if any, have ever voted in elections in India for municipal, rural or any other boards.

Mr. Montagu: It is an accepted principle in India that the privilege of voting at municipal and other similar elections should be confined to persons of the male sex. The Secretary of State is not aware that this principle has ever been deviated from.

INCREASE IN INDIAN POLICE EXPENDITURE.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What increase has taken place; since the Police Report of 1905 was presented to Parliament, in the expenditure on the Indian police; how much of this increase is due to the numerical addition to the force; and what proportion has been appropriated to the European and Indian members of the force, respectively.

Mr. Montagu: The increase in cost is from £2,891,884 in 1905-1906 to £4,265,700 estimated for 1910-11. It is impossible without very laborious research, to answer accurately the latter part of my hon. friend's question, but the proposals of the Government of India contemplated expenditure in the proportion of six to one upon the Indian as compared with the English members of the force, and in the proportion of about seven to four on additional establishment as compared with existing establishment.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce a Bill to extend the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act; and, if so, can he state whether the step contemplated is due to any recent increase in activity on the part of those who are engaged in propagating sedition.

Mr. Montagu: There is no intention at present to strengthen the provisions of the Act, but its operation expires on Oct. 31 next. Legislation will be undertaken to continue it in force for five months until the question of renewal can be discussed in the full Legislative Council at Calcutta. The step is not due to increase of agitation.

Earl of Ronaldshay: Am I to understand that the intention is only as to the duration and not as to scope?

Mr. Montagu: Yes, the intention is only as to duration, and at present only as to five months.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

Sir Maurice Levy asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an epidemic of small-pox has recently occurred in Bombay; whether records are kept as to the vaccinal condition of the cases in the hospitals; and, if so, whether the Government have any information as to the causes of the severity of the outbreak.

Mr. Montagu: Small-pox in an epidemic form was prevalent in Bombay City from the middle of February last to the middle of May. The Secretary of State understands that the practice in Indian hospitals is to keep a record of the vaccinal condition of every patient suffering from small-pox, but he has no information as to the data thus obtained in the recent epidemic in Bombay or as to the light thereby thrown on the causes of the outbreak. According to statements in the Bombay newspapers the severity of the epidemic was largely due to cases imported by pilgrim ships returning from Jeddah and other parts in the Red Sea.

COMPOSITION OF INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Sir Charles Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will inform the House what is the composition of the several legislative councils in India, stating as regards the members, how many are nominated or elected and how many are official or non-official, with their respective race and creed and names.

Mr. Montagu: The Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 4987, contains all the information for which my honourable friend asks as to the composition of the councils, and he will find the names of the members in the current India Office list.

THE SHOOTING OF KAMALISH RAI.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information to the effect that Kamalish Rai has recently been shot in the Jessor district; and, if so, can he say what was the supposed motive of the crime.

Mr. Montagu: I beg to refer the noble lord to the answer given to the hon. member for Montgomery yesterday.

FIREARMS IN CALCUTTA.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any further discoveries of firearms have recently been made by the police in Calcutta.

Mr. Montagu: No such discoveries have been reported to the Secretary of State.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO CHILDREN.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether he is aware that intoxicating liquors continue to be sold to children under fourteen years of age in certain shops in the Bombay Presidency; whether he can state the number of shops in which such sale is permitted; and whether in view of the fact that the Excise Committee of 1905-6 reported adversely to this practice, the Secretary of State will suggest to the Government of Bombay the desirability of prohibiting by legislation the sale of liquor to children in all cases, without waiting for the expiration of particular licenses.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has been in communication with the Government of Bombay on the subject, and is informed that there are now no shop licenses in Bombay city or in the districts of the Presidency which permit sale of liquor to children under fourteen. In all retail licenses now existing a prohibitory clause has been introduced.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, July 20.—Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether he was aware that the Rohtak district of the Punjab had been proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act; and whether he could say what number of political offences had been prosecuted in this district during the past three years; what meetings had hitherto been held calculated to excite public feeling against the Government; and what were the special reasons which led to the proclamation being issued.

Mr. Montagu: The district in question has been proclaimed. I cannot state the number of offences against public tranquillity prosecuted during the past three years, but from information before the Secretary of State he is satisfied that the proclamation is fully justified as a precautionary measure. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie asked: Whether any single case had been reported from the district referred to of a political meeting being held of any kind during the last three years.

Mr. Montagu: Seditious meetings do not only mean political meetings. There are other sorts of meetings which are likely to excite disaffection, and as such meeting were being projected, it was thought necessary to proclaim them. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: What was the nature of the projected meetings—were they political, or religious.

Mr. Montagu: Well, in India religious meetings very often become political. (Opposition cheers.)

INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can furnish a complete list of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians in receipt of grants from Government, such list showing the amounts of the respective grants and the bodies by which such schools are managed.

Mr. Montagu: For the broad facts as regards European and Eurasian education in India I would refer my honourable friend to the statistics in chapter 10 of the second volume of the latest quinquennial report on the progress of education in India [Cd. 4636, 1909]. The preparation of the detailed list for which he asks would in any case require some time, but the Government of India will be asked whether it can be undertaken without disproportionate labour.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that steps have recently been taken with a view to developed the match industry in India; and, if so, whether the provisions of the Act forbidding the manufacture of matches with yellow phosphorus in this country or their importation are likely to be recommended on international ground by the Secretary of State to the Government of India as suitable for adoption by the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has received a report on the subject from the Government of India. It is under his consideration.

BREAKAGES, REPAIRS, AND RENEWALS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is aware that on the North-Western State Railway in India 10,000 screw couplings are now required at an estimated cost of £13,000, to replace one year's breakages and that the breakages of screw couplings and draw gear constitute one of the largest sources of accident and damage to rolling stock on this railway: whether he is aware that the cost of repairs and renewals to coaching and goods stock on the North-Western State Railway during the year 1909 amounted to approximately £145,000, and that at least thirty per cent., or £43,500, of this amount is due to failures of the existing system of draw gear; whether he is aware that the locomotive, carriage, and waggon superintendents were unanimously of the opinion at their last conference that the present system of side buffers and screw couplings was obsolete and of inadequate strength for modern requirements, and that the only means of remedying this was to adopt an automatic buffer coupler; whether the annual sum which would be saved by eliminating the present breakages of couplings alone would pay four per cent. on the capital cost of the adoption of an efficient automatic coupler; and, if so, what action does the Government of India propose to take.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the points raised in the question, which are within the competence of the Railway Board. A copy of the question will be communicated to the Govern ment of India.

EVIDENCE PROCURED BY TORTURE, &c.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give a list of all the cases since the report of the Police Commission of 1905 in which political tribunals in India have set aside convictions or refused to convict on the grounds that evidence for the prosecution was procured by torture or corruption.

Mr. Montagu: Such cases are not necessarily reported to the Secretary of State, and I am not therefore able to give the list asked for by my hon. friend.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday, July 21, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether over thirty prominent military officers of the Indian Political Department have memorialised his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India against the provisions of the scheme of reorganisation of the department introduced on Feb. 1, 1906, but have received no replies up to date; and, if so, whether any report on the memorials has been submitted to him, and when a reply to the memorialists may be expected.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State have received no information from the Government for India on the subject, but he will inquire.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that the Secretary of State for India, when provisionally sanctioning the scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Political Department introduced on Feb. 1, 1906, suggested that the Government of India should submit a report on its working after a reasonable time for trial had elapsed, whether any report has been submitted; and, if not, whether he will request the Government of India to forward one at an early date.

Mr Montagu: The Secretary of State has not prescribed any period within which the Government of India were to report him. Communications have passed between him and the Government of India on the subject, and the does not think it necessary to take any further action at present.

THE RECAPTURE OF SAVARKAR.

Mr. J. Ward asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Whether he had received any communication from the French Government upon the subject of the escape of the Indian prisoner Savarkar at Marseilles and his recapture by the French police.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Government have been approached by the French Government on the subject, but I cannot make any statement till there has been time to consider the facts and the points involved.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will the prisoner be kept on board ship till a decision is come to?

Sir E. Grey: I must ask for notice of that question.

OPIUM SOLD TO CHINA.

Mr. Dundas White asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say what were the total numbers of chests of opium sold to China and in the aggregate respectively, for each of the financial years 1906-1907, 1907-1908, 1908-1909, and 1909-10; what are the estimate corresponding figures for the the year 1910-11; and what were the areas under poppy cultivation for each of these years, respectively.

Mr. Montagu:

Experts of Opium to China.

Year. (1)	Exports to China (including Hongkong). (2) Chests.	Aggregate exports. (3) Chests.	Area under Bengal opium. (4) Acres.
1906-1907.....	50,590	66,274	564,585
1907-1908.....	47,749	63,760	488,648
1908-1909.....	52,758	66,957	361,833
1909-1910.....	41,468	56,191	375,000
1910-1911.....	.....	50,425	359,000

The figures showing exports in columns (2) and(3) for the years 1906-1907, 1907-1908, and 1908-1909 are taken from the Indian Trade Returns. For 1910-1911 the entry in column (3) is an estimate based on an undertaking of the Indian Government whereby the aggregate export of Indian opium to countries beyond seas is limited to 51,700 chests for the calendar year 1910, and to 46,600 chests for the calendar year 1911. In column (4) the areas shown for the years 1906-1907, 1907-1908, and 1908-1909 are the areas which were actually under poppy, excluding fields in which the crop failed. For 1909-1910 the area shown is area is respect of which licenses to grow poppy were granted, an are which is always considerably in excess of the actually cultivated area. The area shown for 1910-1911 is an estimate of the maximum area for which licenses will be granted in the coming season.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT ALDERSHOT.

Aldershot, July 16.

The King, taking leave of Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien to-day write the "Times" correspondent said that the week that he had just passed among his soldiers at Aldershot was one of the pleasantest periods in his recollection, and the Queen, in much the same words, expressed her thanks to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. It is quite certain that their Majesties' visit to Aldershot marks a new era for the Army. As is common knowledge among soldiers, the substitution at Whitehall of an impersonal board of direction for the old system of control in nowise compensation the Army for the loss it sustained by the withdrawal of the office of Commander-in-Chief. The Army is the least democratic of our public institutions. It has groaned under the bureaucratic influences of the past five years. It has lacked that perfecting temper of personal association without which all effort ultimately becomes mechanical, all devotion selfish or hidebound. It is quite evident that it is the intention of the King to resuscitate the personal influence in the Services. The visit to Aldershot is the first earnest of this determination, and has already had an electrifying effect upon the Aldershot Command. It is not so much that the King and Queen have seen everything in Aldershot; it is rather that they have taken pains to be seen by every one. The officers in their messes, the men in their barracks, the married women in their quarters, the children in their schools, and the sick in the hospitals have seen the King and Queen among them.

The King is a seaman. This is apparent from the manner in which he wears his field-marshal's staff cap. He affects the sailor's ignorance of the soldier's craft, but it was quite evident to all officers whose men or material he inspected that a naval training goes a long way towards military efficiency. There was certainly little about ordnance, field or position, that required explanation, and in the matter of equipment, in which the King took extraordinary interest, the questions showed a Royal determination to probe all matters thoroughly. But this diligent interest in military affairs was not confined to the King alone. The Queen also showed great keenness to assimilate all the information that the institution in Aldershot could afford. In fact, her knowledge and intelligent thirst for knowledge astonished the officers of the Aldershot staff.

THE GAEKWAR IN LONDON.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharanee, Prince Jaisingh Rao and Princess Indira, who have been visiting China, Japan, and America, arrived at the Hyde Park Hotel on July 19 from New York. The Gaekwar drove yesterday to the India Office to pay a ceremonial visit to the Secretary of State. The entrance hall and the staircase and corridors leading to the Secretary of State's room were covered with crimson carpet in honour of the occasion. The Gaekwar, who arrived at the India Office in a motor car, was received by Viscount Morley's private secretaries, who conducted him to the reception chamber. The visit was of nearly an hour's duration.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, July 19.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Second Lieut R G M Newton to be lieutenant (June 4).

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Capt R S Hunt to be major (July 14).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt G C Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisons of Article 72 h, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1905 (July 9).

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Anden, from the Half-pay List, to be quartermaster supernumerary to the Establishment (June 23).

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Capt H A Benham retires on retired pay July 20. Lieut A K Kyrke-Smith is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry June 29.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut D G Wrangham, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, with precedence next below A R Kino May 26.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut H T Cruickshank to be lieutenant April 1.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt A H Wood is seconded for service on the Staff Lieut O G Bramwell to be captain June 6.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut D W Polleck is seconded for service with the West African Regt. July 6.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire. Regt.—Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Morrell is placed on retired pay July 19: Sergt-Major T A Simon to be quarter master, with the honorary rank of lieutenant July 20.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A W Elles, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Major P H Rogers to be lieutenant-colonel July 19.

Seaforth—Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Capt and Brevet Major A J McNeill retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Captain J D Mackay is restored to the Establishment July 20.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut H A Ross to be captain June 3.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt W A Hamilton to be major July 15.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt J Coulson to be major July 16.

Memoranda.

Col A C Hansard, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as an officer in charge of Records, is placed on the Half pay List July 18 Brevet Col A W Elles, Half-pay List, to be colnel July 19 Lieut-Col Sir C A A Frederick, G C V O, Half pay List, is placed on retired pay March 4, 1908 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J T Ricketts, Royal Field Art., is granted the honorary rank of captain July 18.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be captains:—A E S Clarke, M V O, late captain, Scots Guards D O C Newton, M V O, late captain, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt July 20.

Admiralty, July 18,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Eric Roper Curzon Nanson to be Lieutenant Dated 17th June,

The following have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants:—Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Leonard Edward Owen Dated 1st July.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Leonard Herbert Swan Dated 29th June,

Admiralty, July 19.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Lancelot Gordon Ingham Dated 15th July,

Lionel Frederick Robinson Dated 30th July, 1909

Cecil Eustace Tooth Dated 30th April Quentin Hunter Paterson Dated 30th May,

Admiralty, July 20,

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Paul Orlando Bridgeman has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th July,

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Paymasters:—William Lewis Owen George Wardale Barrett Edward May Forbes David Graham and Noel Washington Haycock Dated 19th July.

Admiralty, July 21.

Paymaster Charles Betton Roberts has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall, July 22.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Neil D Findlay, C B, from on Assistant Adjutant General, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command the Royal Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel B Burton, C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 14th July.

Colonel Frederick L Banon, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, vice Colonel N D Findlay, C B Dated 14th July.

Colonel Edward H Armitage, from the Half-pay List, to have charge of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Records, vice Colonel A C Hansard, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 18th July.

Captain Charles L Rome, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, from extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Military Secretary to the Right Honourable W H Earl of Dudley, G C M G G C V O Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, vice Captain the Honourable A G A Hore-Ruthven. V C 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 14th June.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Victor R Montgomerie to be Captain in succession to Major A R Trotter, M V O, D S O, who holds a special extra-regimental appointment. Dated 4th May.

13th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wale's Own) Hussars, Captain Collingwood L Wood is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Yeomanry. Dated 1st July.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Lieutenant Douglas W Godfree to be Adjutant, vice C D Horsley, Dated 6th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Llewellyn H Parry retires on retired pay. Dated 21st July.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 21st July. Brevet Major Cecil De Sausmorez, D S O vice L K Parry. Henry G Loworth, vice C De Sausmarez, D S O, seconded. Captain Reginald L Muspratt-Williams is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 7th July.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—Owen L Price, vice R L Muspratt-Williams. Dated 8th July, and Harry E Henderson, vice H G Howorth. Dated 21st July.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 9th July. Mark E Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, vice G C Hamilton, seconded. Lancelot M Gregson, vice M E Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, seconded for service on the Staff. Colmeley Symes-Thompson vice L M Gregson, appointed Adjutant.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant (now Lieutenant) Ian C Innes is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 7th December.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Second Lieutenant Frederic C. C. Briggs to the Lieutenant, vice A. K. Kyrke-Smith, seconded. Dated 29th June.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Major Thomas Wilson is placed on retired pay. Dated 23rd July.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William Andon. from The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Major T. Wilson. Dated 23rd July,

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Charles E. Cobb retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd July.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Captain William E. M. Wetherell is vice C. C. Onslow, seconded. instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 15th July.

Lieutenant Harry O. H. Smithers to be Captain, in succession to Major C. C. Onslow, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 8th June.

The Cheshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Major of Captain Henry Smyth, notified in the "Gazette" of 12th July, 1910, is antedated for seniority without pay or allowances to 16th September, 1906.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Second Lieutenant Arthur C. L. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice C G. Bramwell, promoted. Dated 6th June.

The Border Regiment, Captain Harry E. Chapman retires on retired pay Dated 23rd July,

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Athelstan K D George to be Lieutenant, vice W Clemson, promoted Dated 26th May,

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Matthew W K Connoly to be Major, vice P H Rogers, promoted. Dated 19th July,

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Lionel F Sloone-Stanley is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps Dated 1st July,

Second Lieutenant Walter E Williams is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 13th July,

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant George H Justice is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Dated 1st July.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant The Honourable Hubert R Atkinson to be Captain, vice W V Hamilton, promoted. Dated 16th July.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Thomas W Filgate to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 9th May.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Second Lieutenant Howell G Moore-Gwyn to be Lieutenant, vice E S Follett, promoted. Dated 16th April.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred on probation as Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st April. Lieutenant Lionel F. Sloane-Stanley, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Lieutenant George H. Justice, The York and Lancaster Regiment.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin T. McCreery, M. B., Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd July.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant John W. O'Kelly is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 1st July.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Tudor P. Moreton, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class. Dated 11th May.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Majors to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 23rd July. Francis T. Fisher Royal Garrison Artillery, Superintendent Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories. Arthur G Marrable, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry,) Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in South Africa Ernest St G Pratt, DSO, The Durham Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Captains to be Brevet Majors Dated 23rd July, Charles C M Maynad, D S O The Devonshire Regiment, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office. Warran H Anderson, The Cheshire Regiment Arther H H Wilson, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be Captains Dated 23rd July, Geoffrey Stewart, late Captain, Coldstream Guards. Arthur Patrick Bird Harrison, late Captain The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Aug. 5.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 22nd instant, which arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arghyropalo, Mr A C	Moore, Mr R C
Briscoe, Mr C T	Phibbs, Mr L R M
Baldwin, Lt A H	Philby, Mrs R M
Bolitho, Lt E H W	Pride, Mr A
Dresser, Lt H J	Rean, Mrs M
Illingworth, Lt P M	Rivett, Miss M G
Jollie, Lt F O H	Simpson, Mr W
Kaul, Mr G H	Thornhill, Mr T
McKenzie, Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bagot, Mr C E	Ostler, Mr G A
Bond, Capt A	Reynolds, Mr J
Chanoluri, Mr N	Randle, Capt A T C
Cheape, Mr R St L	Saunders, Mr E
Dickson, Major J H	Scott, Mr H M
Jhaveri, Mr H L	Taylor, Col A H M
Lewis, Mr A E	Teasdale, Mr J F
Lamb, Mr R A	Longhurst, Capt A L
Muler, Major R	Thomson, Capt A G
Mitchell, Mr R St J	Watling, Mr
Moss, Capt E L	Weston, Mr D

FROM BRINDISI.—Dadachanji, Dr. H. H.

FOR KARACHI.

Bate, Mr T R F	Robertson, Mr L V M
Gibson, Mr R E	Levington, Lt L F
Haswell, Capt C H	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospital	0	1	6
Total	7	4	96
This day last year	2	3	76

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 31st 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	98	32	0
B	154	48	2
B	140	85	4
C	111	42	4
D	96	15	0
E	99	12	1
E	108	59	3
F	37	7	0
G	24	0	0
Total	867	300	15
Total killed to date rats			1,167

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 30, Bombay.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia From Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 4.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 81 2-18—1-16
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	95 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities...	64 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ...	... 24 3-8—1-8
Do 2 months hence ...	... 24 3-5—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver...	... Dull.
Bar Silver in New York ...	... 58 3-1—1-1
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-23+1-2
Do do Berlin ...	20-45+1-2
Do do New York	485 3-8+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...3 p.c. Since 9-6-10.	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	2 3-8+1-4;
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s...	3 1-4+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	3 1-2 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ...	1 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ...	1 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 1-4 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) 1-3-27-32

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£ 3,900,000	Dec. £ 1,700,000
Public Deposits	£15,200,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Other Deposits	£41,500,000	Dec. £ 2,500,000
Government Securities	£17,460,000	„ Unchgd.
Other Securities	£29,160,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Notes and Gold	£22,460,000	Dec. £ 2,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, August 5.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	... Moderate demand, steady.
Futures	... Steady
East Indian	... Steady.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	500
Imports	... .
Sales of East India	... .
Mid-Americans ...	... 8-19—1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...12 9-16 unchgd

	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-59	7-30	7-15	7-08	7-04
Mid Uplands	—5	—9	—9	—9	—8
G. O. C.					

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	7-01	7-03	7-03	7-03
	—9	—9	—9	—8

NEW YORK, August 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	1,000
Do. Last year	...	1,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	4,000
Spot Cotton at New York	... 15·45	unchgd
Futures Month of Oct.	13·63—18	Declined owing to favourable weather report and to longs unloading.
Do do Dec.	13·52—20	

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton... ...	...	14 11/16 —1/16
Futures—Month of Oct.—	...	13·42 — 22
Do. do. Dec.—	...	13·37 — 22
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.		

LONDON, August 5.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	... d 7 6-32
F G Broach	... d 7 1-32
Good Broach	... d 6 28-32
Fine Oomras	... d 6 26-32
F G Oomras	... d 6 24-32
Good Oomras	... d 6 12-32
Good M G Oomras	... d 6 12-32
Fine M G Oomras	... d 6 20-32
Fine Bengals	... d 5 24-32
F. G. Bengals	... d 5 20-32
Good Bengals	... d 5 16-32
Good Khandeish	... d 6 6-32
F G Khandeish	... d 6 10-32

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...38
Months—July-Aug.	
Buyers, etc—Sellers.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	... 35 3/4
Do. Months—July.-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Firm.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ..	... 42 1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship	... 41 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ...	... 39 1-2
Do. Months—August-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	68 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	67
Do Month—August-Sept.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do Buyers or Sellers—Value.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 8-8—Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 11 6

Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—steady.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 8 7-8.

ARRIVALS.

"Warturm," "Armandbehic."

IVORY.

LEWIS & PEAT'S REPORT ON THE JULY SALES, 1910.

21st July 1910.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to inform you that the Third Series of Sales of the year began on Tuesday, 19th instant, and finished yesterday. The assortment was as follows, viz :—

16 3-4 tons Bombay, Zanzibar, &c.
5 1-2 tons Alypannian.
27 3-4 tons Egyptian—Alexandrian and Malta.
3 1-2 tons West Coast African—Ambriz, Angola, Gaboon, Congo, Niger, Cameroon, &c.
3 1-4 tons Mozambique, and Lisbon.
11 1-4 tons "Land Carriage" and of indirect Import

68 tons Ivory.
1 1-4 tons Sea Horse Teeth and Boars' Tusks.
6 tons Waste.
1-4 tons Walrus Teeth.

75 1-2 tons—Total.

Of the above quantity 14 3-4 tons were old importation, viz., 1-2 ton East Indian, 6 tons Egyptian, 1-4 ton West Coast African, 5 1-4 tons Land Carriage, 1-4 ton Boars Tusks and 2 1-2 tons Waste.

At these sales 12 3-4 tons were withdrawn viz., 1-2 ton East Indian, 5 3-4 tons Egyptian, 1-4 ton West Coast African, 5 1-2 tons Land Carriage, 1-4 ton Boars' Tusks, and 1-2 ton Waste.

The total of the July sales was, in—

Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1909.....74 1-2	1904.....66 3-4	1899.....85
1908.....71 1-4	1903.....57 1-4	1898.....90
1907.....74	1902.....87 1-2	1897 ....83 3/4
1906.....50 3-4	1901.....93 1-4	1896.....68 1-4
1905.....77 1-4	1900.....87 3-4	1895.....72 3-4

The stock of Ivory in the Docks in all hands was, on or about 21st July :—

Tons.	Tons.
1910.....112	1906.....60 3-4
1909.....104 3-4	1905.....86 1-2
1908.....120	1904.....94
1907.....86	1903.....83

The Sales concluded last evening. Supplies of Egyptian were large, but of other kinds only moderate. There was a good demand and nearly all sold : Soft Tusks steady to £2 down. Hard Tusks firm. Bangle Tusks, soft rather easier. Hard rather dearer, but only few lots. Billiard Ball Pieces about £22 and £25 cheaper. Cut Points with Balls about £3 a £5 lower. Mixed Points rather cheaper. Small Points about steady. Cut Hollows rather dearer.

80 tons will be offered at Antwerp next week.

The next London sales will take place on Tuesday, 25th October, 1910.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 31/2	33/4 at 33/4	up to 21/2	per cwt.
„ 4)		31/2 at 33/4		£ 74
„ 5)		33/4 at 37/8		
„ 6)		37/8 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 31/4	at 41/4	up to 21/2	£
„ 8)		4 at 41/4		67 10
„ 9)		41/4 at 41/2		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3 1/2 at 4 1/2	up to 21/2	£ 63
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 33/8	33/8 at 41/2	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 33/8	33/4 at 33/4	up to 21/2	
„ 4)		33/4 at 33/4		£ 62
„ 5)		33/4 at 37/8		
„ 6)		37/8 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 33/4	at 41/4	up to 21/2	
„ 8)		4 at 41/2		£ 65
„ 9)		41/4 at 41/2		
Flat X ...				£ 62

	Cut End.	Hollow End.	
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2 3/4 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2	£ 63
C	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	3 at 3 1/4	
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 3/4 at 3 1/4	£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2 3/4 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2	
C	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	3 at 3 1/4	£ 52
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 3/4 at 3 1/4	£ 51
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3 1/4	3 a	soft A £ 72
B	2 3/4 at 3	2 3/4	„ B £ 70
			Hard A £ 70
			„ B £ 68
C	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	2 3/4 at 2 3/4	£ 63
D	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	£ 42
E	2 at 2 1/4	2 at 2 1/4	£ 37
Points usual assortment			38

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	28th July.	4th Aug.	Difference.
Spot ...	8·10	8·19	+ 9
July-Aug. ...	7·79	.....	.....
Aug.-Sept. ...	.....	7·59	.....
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·02	.....	.....
Feb.-Mar. ...	.....	7·08	.....
In New York—			
Spot ...	16·05	15·45	— 60
Oct. Futures ...	13·68	13·66	— 2
Dec. Futures ...	12·56	13·52	— 4
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 3-4	14 11-16	—1/16
Oct. Futures ...	13·42	13·42	same.
Dec. Futures ...	13·34	13·37	+ 3
Egyptian ...	12 7/16	12 9-16	+ 1-8

YARN.

On account of unfavourable reports from America and the daily rise in cotton prices, dealers now see no chance of any decline in prices and are induced to give offers at practicable limits. This week 30-31-32 was offered at 11d. but spinnings require 11 1-2d. which price is too high to admit of business. The dealers, instead of making forward purchasers at high rates, prefer to buy ready lots on spot and good many lots have changed hands in the bazar. 40s Western which has been neglected for a long time past is inquired after and dealers are offering 113-4 for stocks available with firms but the price could not be accepted and 12 1-2 is required.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 3/4d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 11	0
2-100 s Bleached ...	... „ 1 13	6
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5	6
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8	0
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 0 11	9
2-30 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13	0 to 0 12 0
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12	3
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13	6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 0	0
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 1	6

MERCERISED YARN.

There is no prospect of any material rise in prices as stocks are still heavy. Although Egyptian cotton has advanced, it has not affected prices on our side. Dealers are losing heavily in goods bought in a higher market.

Home prices are as under :—

2-80 s Grey	...	25d.
2-80 s Bleached	...	26d.
2-84 s Grey	...	26d.
2-84 s Bleached	...	27d.
Local prices are as under :—		Per lb.
2-80 s Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 6
2-80 s Bleached ...	„	1 10 6
2-84 s Grey ...	„	1 11 0
2-84 s Bleached ...	„	1 11 9
2-60 s Grey ...	„	1 6 0
2-60 s Bleached ...	„	1 5 6

WHITE GOODS.

On account of good monsoon dealers are inclined to make purchases for the new season, but Manchester market in the interval has risen which hampers business to a great extent. Some firm who hold stocks of nainsooks and who were willing to part with their holdings at 2-5 now require 2-6 and we learn 2 5 3-4 was refused. Superior qualities are scarce and prices locally have advanced and some business has been done in this class of goods. Superior white shirtings are totally neglected as prices are so far out that it is impossible for dealers to venture. White Dhooties are required after and a good business is reported. Liepmanns 1500 remain unchanged.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A 1	„	2 7 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„	2 12 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„	3 10 0
Do. do. ...	3999	„	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„	1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„	1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„	2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„	2 3 6
Do. do. ...	6300/9300	„	2 5 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	„	2 5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„	2 11 0
Do. do. ...	39620	„	2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„	1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„	1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1170	„	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„	2 15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	„	3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„	3 6 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„	1 12 6
Do. do. ...	2500/5520	„	2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„	1 16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„	2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„	2 0 0
Greaves do ...	8000	„	3 1 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„	1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50900	„	2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„	No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„	3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„	10 1 0
Holland ...	40000	„	11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„	10 0 0
Lyon	C 4000	„	13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„	20 8 0

GREY GOODS.

Demand in the market on the whole is fairly good but Manchester prices for superior qualities are so high that it is very hard to do business. 39" shirtings are still required after, but makers of this class of goods still stick to these prices which cannot be paid. In grey dhooties good business is reported both in 41" and 45" as makers having no business for a long time past have cut down a little in prices. There seems to be a good stock of mercerised dhooties in Manchester as every week firms receive stock samples which makers are anxious to part with and good many lots are reported as sold. There is no chance of prices going up at present. G. P. Drill is quoted at 13-1.

We quote:—

Ballis (Original Farl)	Rs. 5 8 0
Do. (Imitation Farl)	No goods.
Do. 100,000	„ 6 5 0
Do. 4025	„ 5 3 6
Do. 7900	„ 5 12 6
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7 7 0
Do. Jacoonets No. 18	„ 3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3 1 0
Do. do. No. 133	„ 2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5 10 0
Do. No. 1566	„ 3 6 0
Forbes No. 651	„ No goods.
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5 12 0
Do. No. 1575	„ 7 6 0
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 8 0
Deuburets 5	„ 6 15 0
Do. B B B	„ 8 11 0
Do. B B	„ 7 6 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 9 0
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5 3 0
Original Sinduris 8lbs	„ 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10 7 0

BOMBAY, August 5.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready... ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. end Aug.

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
„ „ Forward ... 1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „ 109 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „ 123 1/4
60 d/s, Hongkong 130 1-2
„ Shanghai 174
„ Japan 150 1-2

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down both for ready and forward at 24 3-8, and New York also declined by 1-4 at 52 3-4.

The locally silver market opened steady at Rs. 71-5-0 but late in the evening demand originated from the speculators, as well as local buyers jumped up to Rs. 71-6-0 and closed at the same rate.

The Gold market remained steady and prices for English, Native and Specie Bank's gold declined by half an anna. Upcountry and local demand was poor.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	2	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	3	0
117 Penny Ready	71	2	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	71	6	0
Second do	71	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. Demand good and prices advanced by 1-8.

Rapeseed.—Firm. Prices advanced by 1 to 2 annas.

Wheat.—Firm. Prices were up by 1-8.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 14
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 11 10

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... „	6 3 0
Yellow do. ...	... „	6 15 0
Do. Gujerat ...	... „	6 15 0
Brown Katni ...	... „	7 0 0
Poppyseed ...	... „	9 14 0
Castorseed ...	... „	41 0 0

WHEAT—

Pissi ...	... „	33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... „	32 to 34

Gingellyseed—
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 50 to 54

Rai Khandesh—

Mowraseed... ...	... „	7 2 0
Groundnuts ...	... „	44 0 0
Cottonseed ...	... „	25 to 27
Maize ...	... „	18 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 4th August :—

	Total for the week ending 4th Aug. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	169209	2309248	3544761
Linseed	36656	2263422	1498978
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	28808	1692103	1201424
Gingellyseed	2356	485912	723684
Poppyseed	13978	494932	586182
Groundnuts	3858	611450	233644
Castorseed	31113	942945	1022757
Rice	54019	4112422	5043504
Myrabollams	6478	1096907	668624
Cottonseed	59958	5899122	2285745
Mowraseed	37724	226342	352500
Gram	9457	561166	544750
Joowar	80	264029	322183
Maize	...	75547	4031

SHARES.

The Market has continued to be dull and mill shares are quiet with a very few exceptions though the rates have not declined much owing to the reports of good monsoon all over the country. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,515, at which rate a good lot is reported to have changed hands; Bank of India have improved to Rs. 67, Bank of Bengal to Rs. 1,517 1-2, Bank of Burmah's to Rs. 120; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 53 and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 10 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have declined to Rs. 250; Barnankua's have changed hands at Rs. 9; Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 97; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs. 507 1-2; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Co.'s old shares have changed hands at Rs. 98 and primary shares at Rs. 168, Bombay Flours at Rs. 990; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares at Rs. 300 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 287 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 752 1-2 X. D., Shivrajpur's at Rs. 15 3-4, Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company shares at Rs. 105; Tata Iron and Steel Co's ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 28 1-2, Press shares at Rs. 98 and deference shares at Rs. 89; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 545 C. D. In mill companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,715; Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. shares have advanced to Rs. 1,152½; David's are steady at Rs. 396 1-4, Finlay's at Rs. 250; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 166 1-4; Jivraj Balloo are unchanged at Rs. 390; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 703, Kohinoor's at and about Rs. 690, Leopold's at Rs. 30; Manockjee Petit's have dropped to Rs. 2,775; New Great Eastern are weak at Rs. 180; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 750, Shandard's at Rs. 1,090; Swan Mill shares at Rs. 245, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,130; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares at Rs. 565 and preference shares at Rs. 600. Press shares are unchanged at previous quotations with little doings. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have kept at and about Rs. 472 1-2 X. D.; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 605 X D.; Amritsar Patri old shares have changed hands at Rs. 127 C. D. and new shares at Rs. 124 to 125 C. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Colaba Cotton Market.—Liverpool was yesterday 6 to 9 points down, whilst New York remained unchanged and futures were 18 and 20 down. There was no change in the prices for ready lots and demand from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener was not received till the bazaar closed; The tone of the market was firm. There being demand for forward deliveries prices advanced by Re 1. New Broach opened at Rs. 299 but at the close it advanced to Rs. 300-8-0.

100	E D Sassoon and Co...	Bengal...	245.248
200	Forbes F C and Co	...Bengal...	... 258
100	do	...Khandesh	... 253
100	Hindustan and Co	...Baudra	... 301
300	do	...Parbhani	... 285
100	Ralli Bros	...Bengal	... 262
100	do	...Sawjin	... 310
100	Bombay Cotton &Co...	Ujjain	... 286
1000	Volkart Bros	...Bengal (Nov)	... 258
200	do	... do (Ready)	... 265
300	do	...Broach	... 313
1000	Currimbhai Mills	...Mathia	... 275

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	274
„ F Good	...	262
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	290
„ F Good	...	278
Sind Punjab Fine	...	290
„ F Good	...	278
Khandesh Fine	...	288
„ F Good	...	278
Dharwangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	299
„ F Good	...	289
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	297
„ F Good	...	287
Amraoti Fine	...	297
„ F Good	...	287
Veotmal Fine	...	302
„ F Good	...	293
Nagpore Fine	...	305
„ F Good	...	295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	311
„ F Good	...	301
Methia Fine	...	288
„ F Good	...	278
Broach Gin Fine	...	320
„ F Good	...	310
Sawginned Good	...	314
Coompta Ginned	...	318
Westerns H. G.	...	295
Do M G	...	301
FUTURES.		
Broach Good	...	300 1-2
Bengal F G	...	294

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 4th August :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... „
Central India...	..... „
Barsi and Nagur	..... „
Berar	11 „
Central Provinces	..... „
Comras...	11 „
Dholera	94 „
Broach...	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	881 „
Westerns	303 „
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	3 „
Bengal Rajputana	315 „
Sind	..... „
Persian	..... „
Other Sorts	..... „
American	..... „
Total ...	1,416 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 4th Aug.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	422,525	304,907
Central India... ...	670	222,612	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	315	289,493	128,324
Berar	11	625,825	340,502
Central Provinces ...	...	293,941	154,208
Total Oomras	996	1,734,396	1035515
Dholleras	488	252,970	204,585
Broach	96	305,250	191,023
Compta and Dharwar.	5,799	232,865	195,497
Westerns	1,148	38,437	49,666
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	113	408,580	276,535
Bengals (Rajputana)...	1,679	121,376	66,973
Sind	...	42,406	29,071
Persian	9	3,936	3,490
American	...	866	12,270
Egyptian	...	604	5,012
Other sorts	...	254	1,044
Total ...	10,326	3,141,980	20,70,711

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1907-08	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	10,326	3,720	+ 6,606
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th Aug ...	3,141,930	2,070,711	+1,071,219
Shipts for the week Europe ...	13,945	7,210	+ 6,735
China and Japan...	15,022	12,488	+ 2,534
Coast Ports...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	28,967	19,698	+ 9,269
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 4th Aug. Europe ...	1,051,782	577,718	+ 474,064
China ...	93,937	501,130	+ 46,606
Japan ...	837,623	615,346	+ 222,282
Coast Ports ...	35,870	21,638	+ 14,232
Total ...	2,022,217	1,264,834	+ 757,384
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	705	1,365	— 660
China ...	.....	681	— 681
Japan ...	.....	.....	„ „
Coast Ports...	.....	.....	„ „

Total exports from Bombay [by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 23rd July 1910—17,201 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 18th June 1910—7,097 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 6	15 0
Dunkirk	13 6	14 0
Havre	14 0	15 0
Hull	15 0	.....
Liverpool	12 6	12 6
Marseilles	12 6	12 6
Genoa	13 6	14 6
London	.....	.....
Hamburg	14 0	15 0
Trieste	12 6	13 6
Venice	12 6	13 6
Open Ports	Sept.	13 6
	Oct.	13 9
	Nov.	14 0
	Dec.	.....
	Ja.-Mar.	14 6

Business is done on a small scale only; but sellers are very firm especially for ready, although Karachi reports a quieter market.

In forward the City Line has done a small Line at 13s. January to May and is holding for 14s., whilst speculators have sold open ports at 14s., seeds 14s. 6d.

The market closes firm.

COAL.

The local market continues steady. In view of the fact that the Cardiff coal market remains very firm with outward freights showing no signs of giving way, prices of Cardiff coal are expected to remain stationary. Rs. 18-8 for Powell Duffryn and Rs. 15 for Davison's West Hartley are the current quotations for delivery October onwards, and although no fresh business has been reported during the week, consumers seem more disposed to buy, a slight divergence between sellers' and buyers' rates precluding business.

As regards Bengal coals the position is equally strong and sellers have already commenced to put up rates both for near and forward delivery, and as coal freights from Calcutta show a decidedly upward tendency, Bengal coal prices generally are bound to experience a corresponding rise.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Powell Duffryn Cardiff ...	18	8	0
Davison's West Hartley ...	15	0	0
Desherghur	13	4	0
Seebpore	12	12	0
Heilger's Standard ...	12	8	0
Heilger's Anthracite ...	12	8	0
Sircar's Baraboni ...	11	8	0
Sircar

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 22.

A DESERTER.

Mr. Robert Loraine's flying exploit extorts praise for his pluck and daring. He set forth from Bournemouth in such a storm as made the spectators despair of his return. From the description of their feelings at the moment, one gathers that they would rather have had Mr. Loraine stay where he was. They were sated with catastrophe, and wanted no more. Mr. Loraine evidently cherishes high aerial ambitions, but one hopes he will learn to temper them with prudence. He happens to be one of our best actors. The stage cannot spare him to the air. "One crowded hour of glorious life" is not a bad thing to desire, but Mr. Loraine's alternative is not "an age without a name." Other men can fly as well as Mr. Loraine; few can act so charmingly. One begs him, on behalf of a host of admirers, to be careful.

THE GENTLEST ART.

If the public get the impression that the Cabinet is bent on training itself in what is gracefully described as epistolary style, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill must be held responsible. The majority of the Cabinet are really quite as reticent in correspondence as the idlest of us all. One saw it stated the other day, in a character sketch that one of Mr. Lloyd George's short-comings was his practice of not answering letters. In this case either there was some mistake or the author of the sketch did not distinguish clearly between private and publicletters. Certainly just now the Chancellor and the Home Secretary appear to have their hands full with public correspondence. Nor with them is letter-writing the "gentlest art." Mr. Lloyd George's answer to the protest of the Law Society may, indeed, be charitably regarded as the soft answer which turns away wrath; but his controversy with Colonel Hall Walker is of the dull and wormwood kind. As for Mr. Churchill, whose pen often partakes of the nature of a sword, he has plenty of employment for the most cutting power in his little misunderstanding with Lord Lytton and the friends of women's suffrage. Lord Lytton has not minced language in denouncing Mr. Churchill's "treacherous attack" on those whom he vowed to regard him as a friend. Mr. Churchill's retorts seem to indicate that he has "a little hurt." One understands that neither he nor Mr. Lloyd George's recent efforts will be included in the next edition of Mr. Lucas's Anthology of charming letters.

WHEN IS BAY NOT A BAY?

It is high time the Powers, Great and less Great, agreed upon some definition of the term "territorial waters." The dispute between Newfoundland and the United States which The Hague Court is now adjudicating largely turns upon the different meanings of this vexed term. The Americans claim that the waters of a bay can only be described as "territorial"—that is, as belonging to the country in whose coast the bay occurs, when the bay is under six miles wide at its entrance. On the other hand, in the North Sea Fisheries Convention of 1882 it was laid down that the waters of a bay are territorial if it be less than twelve miles across at its mouth. Russia, which is not a party to this treaty, goes farther still, and insists that the White Sea, which is something like thirty miles across at its mouth, shall be considered territorial, and thus be a close clausum for foreign fishermen. Great Britain has acquiesced under protest, especially as her trawlers have found better fishing grounds outside the White Sea. The recent figure of British trawlers has, of course, nothing to do with this vexed question, being merely a wholly unwarranted extension of the right of search for smuggled goods a dozen miles from shore to a prohibition to fish within that distance which will not stand for a moment, and Russia has very properly given way. Still more proper would be an apology.

AN EMBARRASSED PRINCE.

The position of the Prince of Montenegro is as unusual as it is embarrassing. Despite all that poets have written, men who get a chance to be kings are not deterred by the reflection how uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. The Prince of Montenegro, on the contrary, is content with his comparatively humble state. Austria-Hungary and Germany are pressing him to be regal; France and Russia don't much care whether he is or not; the Italian Foreign Office humours the wishes of its partner in the Triple Alliance. So far as Governments are concerned, the Prince gathers sympathy with his recalcitrance. The Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" points out, however, that the Princess Milena, Prince Mirko (the second son of the ruling house), the King and Queen of Italy, the Montenegrin Premier and people are opposed to the scheme. The Crown Prince Danilo is the only prominent figure in Montenegro who wants a King rather than a Prince, and he is probably influenced by his wife, a German Princess, who aspires to be one day a Queen. The Prince is expected to yield to a project which neither he nor his subjects approve. So we have greatness thrust upon them. It is said when they have no wish to be great, and then, as in this case, the burden may provoke the enmity of their neighbours.

BALZAC'S PARIS.

English readers generally feel for Balzac what they feel for no other author. They are at once fascinated and repelled by him; their loathing passes into admiration their admiration into loathing. But they will agree that Balzac deserves a museum in Paris, and will hear with interest that the Societe des Amis de Balzac has succeeded in taking over the little house at Passy where "Pere Goriot" and "La Cousine Bette" were written. Paris ought to honour Balzac, for Paris in a special sense is Balzac as Balzac is Paris. Just as one cannot wander round London without being reminded at many turns of Dickens, so Paris continually directs one's thoughts on the Rastignacs, the Rubempres, and the Vautrins of the monstrous Frenchman. And in both cases the alliance of writer with city is not accidentally affected by the vast changes a few years have made both in London and Paris. The spirit of Dickens still inhabits London, though the London Dickens knew is passing away; the spirit of Balzac is at home in Paris, though the face of Paris alters, if anything, more quickly than that of London. There can be no doubts if another instance could be mentioned in which a writer is so closely associated through his creations with a great city. Balzac seems actually to have peopled Paris, as Dickens to have peopled London.

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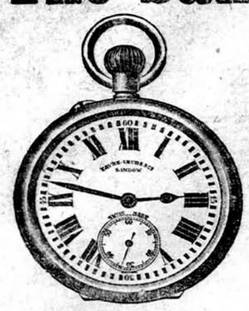

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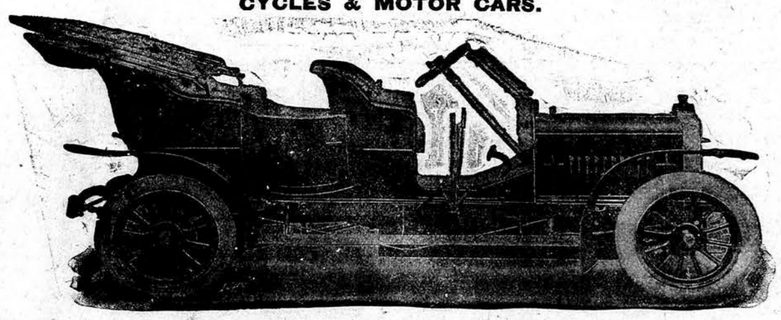

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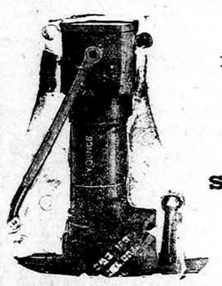

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